CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,058—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. S. "MIRZAPORE."

BAGGAGE belonging to PASSENGERS by the s. s. "MIRZAPORE," should be SENT to the VICTORIA DOCK not later than 11 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, or to the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, Mazagon, before 9 A.M. on the 20th idem.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th May.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	Friday. 26th May.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†*	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
†*	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Malls from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

31st May. 28th June. 26th July.
14th June. 12th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.
ORION	G. Wallueschnigg	2,832	500	1st July "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 15, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street Whitefriar, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 21st May, at 11 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the Incoming English Mail arrives, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,032 tons, on the 18th May, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th May 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
30th May, 27th June, and 25th July.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 9, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

OUTFITS FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY.

We import the strongest and MOST DURABLE
CUTLERY, AND ELECTRO-PLATE
Of the newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and finish.
Our TABLE PLATE will last for
TWENTY YEARS,
AND OUR
TABLE CUTLERY
is known throughout the East for its wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish.

THE LARGEST STOCK
of Electro-plate in the Western Presidency.
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS
For the Table and Pocket, Scissors, Razors, &c.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Special Terms to Messes, Hotels, Railways, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.		Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.		Rs. a.
No. 2	Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7	Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1	Large " "	5 12	" 5	Medium	4 0
			" 4	Large	4 12
			" 6	Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WHISKY IN JARS.

"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natura fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL

IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the First European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano Business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano Tunings and Repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work ; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming Season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort	From Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c.	From Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS AND CO. LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We solicit Inspection of our Large Stock of
CAMERAS, LENSES, DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER, &c., &c.
PLATES AND KODAK FILMS
DEVELOPED FOR
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill.
PHILLIPS & CO. LD.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS.
POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peit, City.

SPECIAL OFFER TO LADIES

FOR THE MONTH OF
MAY ONLY.

WHITE NAINSOOK, Rs. 2-14 Per Piece of 12 yds.
Usual Price Rs. 3-12.

BLACK GLACE KID COURT SHOES, Rs. 2-14 Per Pair.
Usual Price Rs. 3-12.

BLACK LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS, DIAMOND DYE, Rs. 1-6 Per Pair.
Usual Price Rs. 2.

NOTE.—The above Goods are quite new, and are being sold as an Advertisement only. After May 31st they will revert to the original prices

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER.

EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TILL 10.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
ADMISSION: EIGHT ANNAS.

FOR SALE.

EVE'S BOWER, complete with all Fittings, Mirrors, &c., worth the attention of Rajahs, Native Gentlemen, and others. For particulars apply to the Attendants.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
THE
WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
IRECTOR................ MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
"PAUL JONES."
FRIDAY,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."
SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
For the FIRST time in Bombay,
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA,
"HADDON HALL."
Orchestra Stalls........................Rs. 3.
Other Prices as before.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th May, 1893.

JUST UNPACKED,

FEVER THERMOMETERS.

		Rs.	a.
1.	Standard Hospital with Indestructible Index, in a neat Metal case.........................Rs. 2-8 and	2	12
2.	,, ,, ½ and 1 minute do. do.	4	0
3.	,, ,, Lens front hold Magnified Indestructible Index....................Rs. 3-8 and	3	12
4.	,, ,, ,, ,, with Kew certificate............ ,, 4-8 and	4	12
5.	,, ,, ,, ,, ½ minute magnified.......... ,, 5-0 and	5	8
6.	,, ,, ,, ,, ½ ,, do. do. with certificate ....Rs. 6-0 and	6	8
7.	,, 2½ inch size. Silver plated, for Watch Chain	3	8
8.	,, 2½ do. Gold plated do. do.	4	8
9.	,, 2½ do. Silver plated magnified................	5	4
10.	,, 2½ do. Gold do. do..........................	6	0

The above are most reliable and warranted English-made Instruments.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1893, for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons of DAVISON WELSH HARTLEY COAL, and 70 Tons of DUFFRINS CARDIFF COAL.

2. Form of Contract may on payment of Re. One be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 260 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th May, 1893.

NOTICE.

In the Court of M. MOHAMMED HUSAIN, M. A.,
District Judge, Amritsar.
Dated 12th May, 1893.

THAKAR MAHAN CHAND and THAKAR HARKISHN, sons of THAKAR BANSI LAL ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

DAULAT RAM, son of KARORI MAL, Caste Khatri, of Amritsar, now employed under Mr. Kirby, Contractor, Bombay Presidency ....Defendant

Claim for Possession of 1001 Ghomaos of Land Mortgaged.

AS it appears from the REPORT on the Summons issued from this Court that the Defendant Daulat Ram wilfully avoiding the service of the Summons, it is hereby notified that if the said Defendant does not appear in this Court personally or by duly authorised Agent, or a Pleader, on the 1st June, 1893, the case shall proceed with *exparte* against him.

M. MOHAMMED HUSAIN,
District Judge.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
CHEAVIN'S
"GRAND GOLD MEDAL."
World-Renowned Rapid

WATER FILTERS.

(With Removable Plates.)

The only kind recommended by the Highest Medical Authorities as safe, reliable, and convenient Filters. Domestic use.

From ½ Gallon to 5 Gallons size.
Prices on Application.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
,, 1880 ....£833,078
,, 1885 ....£966,107
,, 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured eave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SITE No. 50 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on 22nd May, at 10 A.M. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent of Matheran.

TEMPORARY CURTAILMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st instant and 1st June the Water-Supply in the Districts named below will be given from 5 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. only. The reason for this curtailment is the necessity for reducing the quantity of sewage discharged into the drains and sewers during the period when the connection of the Main Sewer with the new Pumping Engines at Love Grove is to be effected. The Districts affected will be Fort (North and South), Esplanade and the whole of the City within the following boundaries:—

South Carnac Road and Marine Street to the Sea.
East G. I. P. Railway to Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, Mount and Ghorapdeo Roads.
North Sewri, Kalachowki, Arthur and Clerk Roads.
West Clerk, Tardeo, and Gamdevi Roads and the Sea from Wilson College to Marine Lines.

All persons within the districts affected are recommended to make provision for storing an adequate supply of water for the day and night during the hours and on the days above specified.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd May, 1893.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the COUNTRY LIQUOR Farm of the Rajpipla State, for 3 years from 1st August, 1893. Each tender should state the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee on account of Country Liquor, and should reach the Undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras Time), on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1893. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Thousand in guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed "Tender for the Country Liquor Farm of the Rajpipla State."

2.—The final disposal of the tenders will rest with the undersigned, who will have full power to reject or accept any tender without giving any reasons for doing so.

3.—The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the decision of the undersigned has been communicated to him, deposit with the undersigned a sum in cash, or in Government Securities endorsed to him, which, added to the deposit of Rupees One Thousand made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the acceptance of his tender will be cancelled, and fresh tenders will be called for, or the farm will be disposed of in some other way.

4.—Any information as to issues, duty, prices, profit, etc., of the current farm, or as to the terms of the license, or on any other points, can be obtained on application to the Senior Assistant Administrator, Rajpipla State. The British still-head duty system is in force, and the license is based on the form current in British Districts.

5.—With the farm of country liquor will be given on payment of a separate amount for each item:—

(1) License for a shop for the sale of European Liquor in the town of Nandod.
(2) The right to collect duty, at the rate of Rs. 2 per Kalsi (16 local maunds), on Mhowra flowers, exported beyond the limits of the State. Separate amounts should be tendered for these items, in addition to that for Country Liquor.

6.—Fees for licenses for tapping Toddy Trees will be levied by the State departmentally during the currency of the farm at rates which will not be less than those at present prevailing.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.
Nandod, Rewakantha, May 6th, 1893.

FOR SALE.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

FOR SALE, by tender for whole or by lots of 10,000, about 3 lacks of CHANK SHELLS; for all particulars apply to "the SUPERINTENDENT, Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin.

G. S. FORBES,
Collector.
Tinnevelly, 22nd April, 1893.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA

On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,
THE SCREW STEAMER JAPAN,
Built in 1872, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.
Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London.
New Boilers were given in 1880.

Gross Register	2340-48	Tons.
Nett Register	1865-03	Tons.
Length	336-0	feet.
Breadth	37-4	feet.
Depth	27-2	feet.

Delivery at Calcutta. For further particulars apply to

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FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to
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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1893.

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One Star		....	Rs. 32	per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	...... ,,	34	,,
Three ,,	do.	...... ,,	36	,,
Five ,,	do.	...... ,,	40	,,
Five ,,	Special do.	...... ,,	42	,,

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	....	Rs. 28	per doz.
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☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(By Kind Permission.)

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SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL........................	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	....	,,	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	....	,,	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	....	,,	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	....	,,	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	....	,,	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving clapsed Policies and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 482, High Holborn, LONDON.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex-div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,800	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,800	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,201
Albert Ginning Co	160	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18½pr. ct.	945 205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	120 220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	20	240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,000
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 15	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	501
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	201
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	935

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 25	510
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005xd
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	75
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,635
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	230
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	330
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	551
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	276
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-15
China Leaf	,,	25-14 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-2 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-0 ,,
Australia do.	,,	25-11
Bombay do.	,,	25-10
English Sovereigns	,,	16-3
Do. Dramas	,,	16-2
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	,,	105-11
Carolus Dollars	,,	226 Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	223 ,,
Five-Francs	,,	321

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, Election of a Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Eve's Floral Bower.
Willard Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Royal Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday next.

Salvation Army.—Miss Booth, assisted by Miss Bannister and a staff of officers from Bombay and Poona, has arranged to conduct a special meeting in the Methodist Church, at Lanowli, commencing to-day.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.—His Highness Mansingjee, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, left Bombay for Poona, on Tuesday night, by the 10-45 train, for the benefit of his health, and will return to Bombay after spending a few days there.

A Model Rent-Collector.—Balkrishna Tookaram, a rent-collector, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, with causing hurt to a woman, named Anpurna, residing in a chawl, at Byculla. On Tuesday evening, the accused went to the complainant's place, and demanded rent from her. The complainant having no money, refused to pay the rent. The accused thereupon struck her with a stick, and fractured one of her fingers. He was immediately arrested by the police, while the complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where her injury was dressed. The accused, in his defence, said that he was drunk at the time, and when he demanded the rent, the complainant and her neighbours struck him, and in the struggle the complainant fell down, and injured herself. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 20, out of which he allowed Rs. 10 to the complainant as compensation.

The J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library.—A special general meeting of the members of the above institution was held, on Monday afternoon, in Church Gate Street, when the rules and regulations of the library, as altered and amended by Mr. Jejeebhoy Pestonji Mistry, acting honorary secretary, with the approval of the managing committee, were considered and passed. Mr. Hormusji Shapoorji Chothia, solicitor, who presided, said that the revisions of the rules had been carried out by the acting honorary secretary, in a very satisfactory manner, and he was sure they would prove acceptable. The alterations were then read out one after the other and were passed unanimously. They related to the creation of honorary life members, casual members who visit Bombay, creation of lady-members by substituting the word "persons" for gentlemen, and extending the period of keeping books from seven to fourteen days. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Branding a Wife.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Clarkson charged, on remand, Krishna Poonajee, with causing hurt to his wife, Yanoo, by branding her with a heated ladle, on the 29th ultimo, at his residence, in 1st Marine Lane, Dhobi Talao. The complainant had gone to her native village with her husband some time ago. The accused had ill-treated her there, and had knocked down two of her teeth. The complainant on her return to Bombay told her mother all about the ill-treatment she had received at her husband's hands. The accused came to know about that, and slapped the complainant for doing so. The complainant fell down on the ground. The accused then took a ladle, which was lying there, and having heated it, branded the complainant on both the thighs. She cried out for assistance, but the doors being locked from inside, none could go to her assistance. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Ratansi Mulji Charitable Dispensary, Fort.—During the last Hindu month of Vaishakh ending on 15th May, 1893, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was two thousand nine hundred and thirteen; among them the number of new admissions was five hundred and fifty, classified as stated below, the average daily attendance being 100·4:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	37	15	20	72
Vanias	83	20	31	134
Brahmins	73	12	21	106
Lohanas	8	4	1	13
Other Castes	148	22	55	225
Total	319	73	128	550

The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary:—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,657; From Messrs. Dalputram Gokaldas, Rs. 51; Dharamsi Kanji, Rs. 51; Hirji Govanji, 101; and Narotum Umarsi, Rs. 51—total Rs. 2,911.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Since they had the pleasure of meeting you in June last your directors are glad to report to you that the mill buildings, in course of re-construction, are now fast approaching completion. The several rooms, so far as they have been ready, are being speedily filled up with new machinery. They, however, regret that it will be some time before the new engines will be erected owing to a delay on the part of the makers, though they were reminded of their being behind the original time of delivery. Pending their erection, all necessary arrangements have been made, which will enable the mill to start for work about the beginning of June next with the old engines. The mill and its contents, inclusive of stores and stock, have been insured for Rs. 5,89,000. Your directors deeply regret to bring to your notice the untimely death of Mr. Lilladhar Jairam Narronjee, one of their colleagues at the board in June last. By his demise they have been deprived of the services of an excellent director. Two of your directors, Messrs. Vijbhocandas Atmaram and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Ramchandra Kishnarao Kotewalay and Mansooklal Maganlal were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each per annum; and a further allowance of Rs. 100 for travelling and other charges provided they visit the mills at Sholapoor at the close of the year. Thanks were voted to the directors and agents for their able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

The *Daily Chronicle* reminds us of the striking similarity, in all but the sad result, between the act of Townsend and the American Guiteau, who killed President Garfield twelve years ago. Garfield, it will be remembered, had incurred the enmity of a body of prominent politicians commonly known as "Stalwarts," led by Senator Conklin, of New York, a man so highly regarded by the public and politicians that his words had great weight; he had held office for years, and had once declined the appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Conklin and his friends abused President Garfield in the most violent language at all times and in all places; said that he would ruin his country and destroy his party, and that his presence in the White House was a curse on the Republic. Of course they did not mean half they said, but poor Guiteau, a man not too heavily dowered with brains or common sense, accepted the words spoken by the leading men in the Republican Party as the exact truth, and he killed Garfield, and after killing him his first act was to give to a policeman a written statement, in which he quoted words used by prominent Republicans, claimed he was simply carrying out their wishes, and that in doing so he established a claim to the gratitude of every man in the Republican Party. Conklin and his associates never outlived their sorrow over the terrible result which followed their extravagant language, and, what is more, the public never forgot or forgave them for it, a fact which was evidenced only three weeks ago, when the authorities of New York refused to allow a statute of Senator Conklin to be placed in one of the public squares.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; cost less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE ISMAILJEE EBJEE CHODHARI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule, and serve notices on the creditors.

RE MANEKCHAND NAGSEY.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of a creditor, applied for the examination of the insolvent, his wife, his daughter, and his son-in-law, remarking that the insolvent had made over his property to his relations, and that it was necessary to examine them. His lordship granted the application, the examination being fixed for the 21st June next.

RE HAJEE DAWOOD HAJEE VAYEDINA.

Mr. Dhairyavan moved for an interim order for the insolvent.

Mr. Sanders-Slater opposed the application on behalf of a creditor.

Mr. Dhairyavan argued that the learned counsel had no *locus standi*, as the opposing creditor had not filed his claim within the time fixed by the rules.

His lordship saw no reason why an interim order should not be granted to the insolvent; and it was granted accordingly.

RE OOKERDA KHETSEY.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of time to file the schedule, stating that the insolvent had made over all his assets to trustees appointed by a very large number of creditors under a deed of trust, and if the rule granted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley were made absolute, the insolvent would be saved a deal of unnecessary expense. His lordship granted a fortnight's extension.

RE BOMONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mody, for the insolvent, applied for two months' time to serve notices.

His lordship enquired why the notices were not served before.

Mr. Mody said that the insolvent's mother was very ill, and she having now died, his client was ready to proceed with his petition.

His lordship granted the application.

RE DHARSEY MOORAJ AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule granted on the 12th February last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked. The opposing creditors, at whose instance the rule was granted, did not appear to show cause against it; and it was accordingly made absolute.

RE MEGHAJEE TRECUMDAS.

On the application of Mr. Sander-Slater, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE AUGUSTUS BRAZ CARVALHO.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, this insolvent also was granted an interim order.

RE DHUNJEE JOOTHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dhairyarvan, for a creditor, applied for an extension of time to serve the rule *nisi* in this matter upon the insolvent, for whom diligent search had been made, but who could not be found. His lordship granted the application.

RE KURSONDAS VASSANJEE.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, with two months' extension of his interim order.

RE MOOMANBHOY GANGJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE BALLA BHIKU NAIKIN.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an extension of time to file the schedule.

RE NILCUNTH RAGHUNATH GHAGHALE.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved for an order for substituted service of a rule *nisi* granted on the 3rd instant, remarking that the insolvent was keeping out of the way to avoid service. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Nanabhai Wishwanath; Dossa Dewjee and another; Kheraj Narayen; Narayen Gopal Brahman; Wishwanath Wittoba; Merwanjee Eduljee Mehta; Cooverjee Pallonjee Cama; Abdool Russool Abdool Hoosain and another; Mahomed Ismail Surti; Jamshedjee Nanabhai Dubash; Jacob Elias; Virsybhoy Valli Khoja; and Narsee Limbajee Soomker.

WITH THE KHELAT FORCE.

The special correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, writing from Khelat on May 7, says:—Since my last letter considerable changes have taken place in the force. Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken, R. A., having arrived from Quetta has taken over command of the column from Lieutenant-Colonel Wade-Dalton. Our staff and signalling officers have both left us, and several other officers have got away on various duties.

The health of the troops is excellent, in spite of the discomfort of daily duststorms.

Orders have been received that the greater part of the Khan of Khelat's treasure is to be removed to Quetta. It is to be carried out of the Fort into our camp, counted under the orders of the Political Officer, and then dispatched to Quetta, for safe custody, on 500 camels, which are expected here shortly. Rumour has it that the present Khan of Khelat is to be deposed, and that his son, Mir Mahmud Khan, is to succeed him.

The treasure itself, which is packed in about 1,000 boxes of Rs. 8,000 each, is stored in a cellar, which is approached by a trap-door in the floor of one of the Khan's rooms. After going down a dark and narrow stair-case one comes to a door in the wall of a sort of landing; having opened this door, another winding stair-case appears, at the bottom of which is the treasure chamber, the boxes are packed very close and to within three or four feet of the ceiling, so that it is necessary to crawl on one's hands and knees, holding up a lamp, in order to form any estimate as to the quantity of treasure.

On the 8th instant the work of moving the money into camp commences, and, as each box weights three maunds, and will have to be carried and dragged by fatigue parties up narrow staircases and along dark passages, for nearly a quarter of a mile before it can be loaded on camels, the task is not an easy one.

Some locusts appeared here lately. But, finding the competition with the Force too severe, they left us literally in possession of the fields. Already we have eaten up all the grain for animals in the neighbourhood, and we have quite exhausted the Khan's stores of dry fodder, and are reduced to the green lucerne crops, and what dry fodder can be collected from places several miles off.

The usual fate of columns in standing camp has befallen us, namely, sports—we have had two days of them. Amongst other events we had an officers' Lloyd-Lindsay; five mounted teams of four competed. The conditions were over three jumps, break bottles with stones, and ride home the same course, as quickly as possible. This was won by the Middlesex Regiment Lieutenants' team, owing to their deadly aim at the bottles.

A ghastly trophy is hanging up in the archway of the eastern gate of Khelat city. It is a woman's hair, plaited in the usual way, which has been cut off close to the skull. They say that, some months ago, her husband had reason to suspect her moral character, so he had her cut to pieces, and hung up her hair near the guard, as a terror to evil-doers.

We hear that this Force will probably return to Quetta with the treasure shortly, and that two guns of a native Mountain Battery, one squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, and a wing of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers may remain out here for the hot weather.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major N. H. Sadlier, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 2nd-Lieutenant Macnaghton, 16th Lancers, remain at home on extended sick leave until October next.

Orders have been issued for the Drill Book, 189 (Provisional), to be taken into use at once. The book has also been adapted for use by Native Infantry.

The following officers are appointed to the officiating medical charge of the Regiments noted:—Surgeon-Lieutenant A. O. Hubbard to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy to the 5th Punjab Cavalry. Surgeon-Lieutenant T. W. A. Fullerton to 3rd Bengal Infantry. Surgeon-Captain J. M. Crawford to 7th Bengal Infantry. Surgeon-Lieutenant E. V. Hugo to 20th Bengal Infantry. Surgeon-Captain E. W. Hore to 35th Sikhs.

The following appointments have been made to the medical charge of Cantonment General Hospitals:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Macrobin to Kasauli. Surgeon-Major D. Wardrop to Umballa. Surgeon-Major J. Watson to Subatu. Surgeon-Major N. Leader to Jutogh. Surgeon-Captain T. Du B. Whaite to Dugshai. Surgeon-Captain J. Fayrer to Solon. Surgeon-Captain G. H. Barefoot to Barrackpore. Surgeon-Captain H. E. Winter to Dum-Dum. Surgeon-Captain A. D. C. Scanlan to Darjeeling. Surgeon-Major E. Buth to Moradabad.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HAS TANSA BELIED EXPECTATIONS?

The much-vaunted bountiful supply of water from the Tansa lake has, says the *Indu Prakash*, proved a myth. There is a cry for more water in many parts of the city. It is not a little surprising that there should be now any complaint on the score of scarcity of water after an expenditure of nearly two crores on the construction of the Tansa. The matter cannot be lightly passed over, and it behoves the Corporation to inquire into the present system of distribution. We believe Mr. Javerilal had once asked for a return showing the quantity of water supplied to each district. We do not know whether the return has been prepared by the Municipal Executive. When a large project is undertaken, the executive are liberal in their promises, but experience has many a time belied their calculations.

THE PRICE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT UNDER A FOREIGN RULE.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—The Indian contingent of a few hundred cavalry *sowars* at the great *tamasha* on the opening of the Imperial Institute will not cost us too dearly if the agitation against saddling India with its expenses which the incident has given rise to here and in England, opens up the eyes of the English public against the crushing financial burdens that this poor country is made to bear as the penalty and price of good government under a foreign rule. The gross and palpable injustice in the payment of a good round sum from the Indian treasury towards a spectacular display meant purely for the edification and delight of a large London crowd has drawn public displeasure and universal disapproval; and if the agitation leads to a general discussion on England's financial policy towards India and tends to an ultimate re-adjustment of the financial relations between the two countries, the two or three lakhs spent from the pockets of the Indian taxpayers over the London show will not altogether be lost to us, however wrongly and unjustly India may be mulcted with this little bill. The military expenditure of India, especially in its relation with the heavy remittances to England, urgently demands a thorough investigattion; let us hope that the present agitation may lead to a full and fair enquiry and substantial change of policy for the good of India.

SOMETHING FOR GOVERNMENT TO ENQUIRE INTO.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—We observed some weeks ago that the supervising machinery of Commissioners of divisions, in connexion with the selection of additional members for the new fangled Legislative Council by District Local Boards and Municipalities, was altogether undesirable for the simple reason that it was the most mischievous. It has come to our knowledge that an official posted in the Northern Division, has, for some days past, been exercising, in his official capacity, within the area of his jurisdiction, the greatest influence in obliging those entitled to vote to nominate a person of his own choice! In other words, a person whom his masters would consider as "safe," and possibly, a *persona grata*. In fact, all over Surat, Ahmedabad, and the surrounding localities, there is at the present moment quite an uproar as to the person in whose election, perhaps in anticipation of a reward for his active service in the matter, the official, whose position in the service at present is precarious, is taking the keenest personal interest. Members of Municipalities are given the broad hint that they will not be selected as Delegates to the electorate formed under the Subsidiary Rules to select a member for the Division, unless and until they fully promised beforehand their vote in favour of his own nominee! If this allegation, so broadly bruited about, be true, it demands an inquiry from the Government.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN BOMBAY.

The *Indu Prakash* alleges: There is at present a considerable feeling of insecurity in this city. There have been quite recently so many daring thefts and atrocious murders that we think it our duty to invite the attention of the responsible authorities to the matter. It is now universally admitted that the feeling of terror with which Sir Frank Souter's name inspired the criminal classes has almost ceased to exist in Bombay. This is indeed a lamentable result, but the fact is undeniable. The task of the police is no doubt difficult and laborious. But why they are now powerless to keep under effectual check men with thieving and murderous propensities it is difficult to explain. It is widely felt that the police supervision is very inefficient in out-of-the-way places, and the force itself is not vigilantly looked after. Whatever the causes of the growing number of serious crimes in Bombay, it is the duty of the Police Commissioner and Government to allay the prevailing sense of fear and insecurity by taking timely measures.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—The Sarvajanik Sabha is heroically discharging its duty which other Associations in other parts of the country may as well try to emulate. It has already made three successive representations to that entity, called "His Excellency the Governor-in-Council," on the loose, incoherent, and irrational principle on which the number of seats for additional members has been distributed. But bating not a breath, the Sabha, which should be proud of its black Brahmins—an infinitely better caste than the white Brahmins—has now surpassed itself by inditing another epistle, which is as commendable for the cogency of its facts and arguments as for its incisive criticism. His Excellency thought he was playing an excellent diplomatic game by receiving the proposed deputation on the 17th instant, and at the same time offering a *non possumus* beforehand. But he counted without his host. The Brahminical intellect is more than a match for his Excellency's little diplomataic device. It has taken the wind out of the sails of Lord Harris by giving his lordship a plain piece of its own mind in a thoroughly refreshing manner. He is informed that as his Government was inimical from the very first to any reform whatever, it was, of course, to be expected that it would put every obstacle in the way of making the Councils' Act effectively operative. This is speaking out the Brahmin mind with a "brutal frankness."

THE ELECTION OF MR. W. C. BONNERJEE TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Gujerati* writes: The election of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee by the Calcutta University as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council will be hailed throughout the country with the sincerest expressions of congratulation. A perfect master of the English language, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Calcutta bar, a courageous reformer in his own household, a zealous patriot, and a well-informed and sober politician, his elevation to the Council will be a distinct accession of strength to government as well as the people. We believe Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Bonnerjee studied in England at about the same time, and both have achieved the highest distinction in their profession. It is an open secret that Mr. Bonnerjee was several times offered a seat on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court. But he could never induce himself to accept the offer. He had the privilege of presiding over the deliberations of the first and eighth National Congress held in Bombay and Allahabad respectively; and both in England and India he has taken a prominent part in furthering the cause of Indian reform.

The *Subodha Patrika* observes:—The elections to the Legislative Councils under the new rule, so far as they have gone on till now, have been eminently satisfactory. Mr. Surrendra Nath Bonnerjee is recommended by the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta by the Bombay Corporation, and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee by the Calcutta University. All these three are about the best men that could have been selected. The members of the Municipal Corporation of our own city have paid a graceful tribute to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Mehta to the local municipal government during a long series of years by unanimously choosing him as their representative in the Council. We are also glad that the Calcutta University has honored itself by honouring Mr. Bonnerjee—all the more glad that he has been chosen in preference to the Editor of the *Hindu Patriot*.

The *Indu Prakash* states:—It is a pleasure to us to offer our most heart-felt congratulations to Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee on his election as the representative of the Calcutta University to the Bengal Legislative Council. He needs no introduction to our readers at our hands. One of the foremost and accomplished leaders of the Calcutta bar, an ardent patriot, twice president of the National Congress, and one of the most unassuming of our countrymen in Bengal, his success will be hailed not only by his friends there but through the length and breadth of the whole of India. He has been returned at the head of the poll, though powerful interests had, it is said, combined to prevent his election.

It having been brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice that in an inquiry held into the conduct of a Government officer witnesses were examined on oath, and the Government officer in question was represented by an advocate, as if the inquiry had been before a judicial tribunal, the Chief Commissioner publishes the following rule for the information and guidance of all Government officials: Witnesses in a departmental inquiry into charges of misconduct brought against a Government officer, should not be examined on oath. Advocates should not be allowed to appear in such cases without the previous permission of the officer holding the inquiry.

THE SONAPET GOLD COMPANY.

The virtual end of this concern, from which so much was at one time hoped, is announced in the following letter from the Managing Agents, Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Company to the Shareholders:—

After the issue of Mr. Ebbott's progress report, dated 11th February last, operations on the company's property were continued till the middle of March, but without any result. In Mr. Ebbott's opinion it is very doubtful whether anything of a payable character will be got, as in every instance where favourable indications had been met with on the surface, the trap was found to cut them off at a short distance. This, however, does not preclude the possibility of payable reefs existing at a greater depth, and the indications on the surface according to Mr. Ebbott are strongly in favour of this supposition. In order to prove this, deep sinking on a large scale would have to be resorted to, and as the means available are quite inadequate, the Directors in conjunction with the Committee of Shareholders have decided to stop all further operations for the present.

It was suggested by some shareholders after the above decision had been come to, that the remaining funds of the Company should be utilised in working the properties and concessions of some of the other companies, and Mr. Ebbott was deputed to inspect and report upon these properties. The reports received were, however, not very encouraging, nor could sufficiently favourable terms be obtained, to justify the Directors in employing the Company's funds for this purpose.

The mining staff, including Mr. Ebbott, have been discharged and steps are being taken to dispose of the greater part of the machinery and plant belonging to the company. It is also under consideration to let out the timber rights possessed by the company under some of their leases, and it is hoped that the revenue thus obtained, and interest upon the now remaining funds, about Rs. 37,000, will be sufficient to meet current expenses. In order to reduce the latter to a minimum the Managing Agents have, under certain reservations, declared their willingness to forego their office allowance, but they must be recouped for any actual cash outlay. Since March last the Directors have declined to draw any fees.

It is considered undesirable to place the company in liquidation, as by doing this, the prospect of present shareholders ever realising anything but the very smallest dividend, would be entirely lost, and the property pass away into other hands. Having regard to the fact that the property was favourably reported on by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, the Directors are of opinion that for the present it should be retained by the Company.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF MAY, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·745	Calm	2	101·0	79·1	44	..	5·83	+2·49
Agra	29·776	S W	4	102·5	80·4	33	..	3·54	+2·07
Cawnpore	29·778	W N W	4	105·0	75·1	43	...	4·61	...
Allahabad	29·714	S S E	3	107·4	77·3	38	..	3·71	+1·54
Jhansi	29·764	N W	1	105·5	83·7	29	..	2·86	+1·36
Jacobabad	29·741	N E	11	106·9	79·2	30	...	3·79	+3·05
Karachi	29·792	W S W	16	94·0	78·7	87	..	4·26	+2·81
Ajmere	29·786	S W	5	100·9	74·6	32	..	2·52	+1·34
Deesa	29·819	W	..	105·9	79·7	55	..	0·61	+0·10
Ahmedabad	29·831	Var'ble	4	104·3	80·6	52	..	0·49	..
Bhuj	29·829	W N W	15	100·0	76·4	65	..	...	...
Rajkot	29·852	N W	9	100·9	72·8	65	0·02	0·52	+0·02
Veraval	29·859	W N W	9	86·1	77·8	89	..	0·44	..
Neemuch	29·821	N W	7	100·8	77·6	61	..	2·43	+1·51
Indore	29·825	N N W	5	100·6	74·1	54	0·01	2·33	+1·31
Saugor	29·752	W N W	3	103·9	77·7	28	..	6·33	+3·66
Jubbulpore	29·770	Calm	1	103·0	77·1	28	...	6·44	+3·38
Hoshangabad	29·780	Calm	2	104·9	79·4	30	..	4·09	+2·22
Khandwa	29·805	N W	9	106·2	82·3	40	..	3·49	+2·03
Raipur	29·719	S W	5	103·4	80·5	32	..	4·98	+2·05
Nagpur	29·718	N	6	104·8	82·4	21	...	7·63	+4·58
Amraoti	29·765	N	4	106·7	82·3	26	...	7·43	+4·95
Akola	29·769	N W	7	107·2	85·2	29	...	6·97	+3·91
Surat	29·849	S W	F	100·2	79·1	74	...	0·27	+0·25
Malegaon	29·874	W S W	8	101·4	71·2	75	0·26	1·17	—0·62
Bombay	29·887	N N W	15	89·5	80·1	75	...	0·83	—0·04
Poona	29·871	W N W	12	103·6	73·4	56	...	1·53	—1·07
Sholapur	29·826	W N W	7	102·2	79·1	85	...	4·87	+2·08
Ratnagiri	29·867	N N W	10	89·8	78·9	77	..	1·26	+0·14
Belgaum	29·793	Calm	?	95·8	67·8	83	..	2·47	—2·14
Goa	29·846	?	..	87·1	80·4	63	..	3·86	..
Karwar	29·832	N W	10	87·3	79·6	72	..	2·38	—1·56
Mangalore	29·859	N	4	89·3	79·4	69	..	8·16	+2·73
Calicut	29·827	N N W	14	89·3	78·0	78	..	10·62	—2·60
Cochin	29·842	E	M	89·3	78·1	79	...	22·16	+1·60
Bangalore	29·860	W	4	89·2	67·9	86	0·05	5·63	—2·41
Secunderabad	29·778	N W	6	101·7	80·2	43	..	10·48	+6·55
Masuliptm	29·772	W S W	4	96·6	78·6	92	..	2·43	—7·06
Bellary	29·795	W N W	6	97·9	78·4	59	...	2·40	—1·65
Cuddapah	29·786	W S W	...	101·2	82·4	50	...	3·94	—1·35
Madras	29·801	S S W	10	...	81·6	72	...	7·62	—18·09
Coimbatore	29·803	S S W	1	89·8	73·3	83	...	7·92	—1·32
Trichinopoly	29·840	Calm	5	99·6	78·3	64	...	8·51	—5·90
Negapatam	29·817	S S W	6	97·1	77·7	65	0·02	15·52	—19·10
Colombo	29·902	S W	14	84·5	76·5	81	0·42	46·22	—2·94

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of an unimportant local fall at Belgaum, Napur, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah, the barometer has risen everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon and Trichinopoly, and moderate to slight in other places. The distribution is unusual and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are easterly at Cochin, south-easterly at Allahabad and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong at Bhuj, Bombay and Calicut. This morning the wind velocity wss 14 miles an hour at Nagpur and Bhuj and 12 at Rajkot, Neemuch, Calicut and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is 5° below the average at Rajkot and Coimbatore and the minimum 3° above it at Amraoti and Sholapur, and 3° below it at Musulipatam and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Allahabad and Amraoti and the lowest 68° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity shows a rise in several places and the skies are partially clouded in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Indore and Rajkot. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Malegaon, Bangalore Negapatam, Indore and Rajkot. The weather continues to be unusally cool for the time of year and is likely to remain more or less cloudy. The depression near Calicut has almost filled up. Conditions are favourable for a few scattered showers accompanied by thunder and lightning in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast and in Central India. Colombo reports about half an inch of rain, a rough sea, overcast sky and light south-westerly wind. Gradients are rather steep in the south and the wind will increase in force in Ceylon and the adjoining seas.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th May, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·754
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	400

* From midnight to midnight.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 17.

Wednesday's observations show that the barometer has generally risen, but a slight fall has appeared in the bay area, and depression apparently is developing to the South-West of Diamond Island. Winds are north-westerly and westerly in Western India; variable with calms in Northern India; slight inclination to cyclonic circulation over the bay, force light, except in some of the Western stations. The temperature has generally risen, but the mean temperature is still low for this season except in Bengal, Assam and Bombay, where there is some excess. The highest maxima are hundred and seven in Allahabad and Akola, and the weather is generally fine, with passing clouds, but rain has fallen fairly generally in Burma and thunder showers occurred in a few scattered places.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Empress, 1874 tons, Commander A Stewart, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's Steamer W de Hardcastle, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Moulmein 21st April, with a general cargo.

The steamer Gutenfels, 1749 tons, Commander W. Thormann, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The B I S N, Co's steamer Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Commander J. M. Couper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, (19th April) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 1,432 tons, Commander W M Hardcastle, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Moulmein (21st April), with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Rosetta, 2039 tons Commander C Gadd, sailed yesterday for China, &c. with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney:—Lt H M Allen, Mr Le Marchant, Mr and Miss Flint and two children, Mr H Stanley, Mr P Dadabhoy. For Adelaide—Mr J G Wilkinson. For Shanghai—Mr Deneria. For Colombo—Lt Stafford, Mr Asbhby, Mr B H Than, Capt and Mrs Fitz-Henry, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Dela Fosse and Capt and Mrs Eva.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Maclean	1486	Roberts	Amsterdam	23-5	F Muir
B	Gutenfels	1749	Thormann	Bremen, &c.	17-5	Glade&Co
C	Naderi	1168	Macalister	Jeddah	17-5	B&P S N Co
D&E	C. Ranold	1338	Young	Madras	23-5	F Muir &Co
F	Akbar	1141	Baldwin	Jedda	20-5	H C Joosub
G	Chilka	1450	Wilson	Mauritius	20-5	M Mackenzie
H	Oberon	1768	Grate	Hamburgh	22-5	J Mackintosh
K	Brindisi	2129	Blackburn	Aden	20-5	Shepherd&Co
M	Ileaface	382	Cormack	Jeddah	19-5	N Ahmed
N	Empress	1874	Stewart	Amsterdam	19-5	W& AGraham
O	Ailsacraig	2189	Chalmers	Amsterdam	20-5	Ralli Bros
P	Trewidden	1682	Stevens	Havre	25-5	K Nixon
Q	Inchlonga	1944	Hamburgh	Port Said	20-5	T Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
S.S.	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	17-5	Shepherd & Co
,,	Mahanadi	547	Keyzer	Marmagoa	18-5	Shepherd & Co.
,,	Kaveri	543	A Baker	Bhavnagar	17-5	Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Windsor	1798	Rochorn	Dunkirk	not fixed	T Morrison
2	Persia	2317	Hutchinson	Liverpool	20-5	W&AGraham
3	Sin'pore	2341	Ottavia	N & Genoa	30-5	F Branchi.
4	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	17-5	P & O Co
5	Mirzapore	2168	Harvey	London	20-5	P & O Co
6	Aden	2517	Webner	China	20-5	P & O S N Co
7	Blue Cross	1959	Smith	Havre	20-5	T Morrison&Co
8	Vindobona	2688	Mersa.	Shanghai	17-5	A L S N Co.
9	Etolia	2113	Jones	Havre	23-5	K Nixon&Co
10	Mameluke	1702	Gill	Hamburg	19-5	K Nixon&Co
11	Santiago	460	Mayur	Mauritius	18-5	H S Siddick
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool	22-5	E Bates
13	Iran	2316	Delargy	Marseilles	20-5	E Bates & Co
15	Arab	2722	Nash	Dunkirk	20-5	K Nixon
16	Tropea	2603	Barber	London, &c.		T Morrison
18	Paula	285	Prayman	Mauritius	29-4	H S Siddick

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Chupra (s)	Hardcastle	Moulmein, April 21.
17	Kerbella (s)	Couper	Rangoon, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jeddah, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Hamburg & Bremen.
	Rosetta (s)	Gadd	China, &c.

The steamer Stewart, for Amsterdam, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Aden, for China, &c.
,, Khandala, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
,, Chupra, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
,, Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.
,, Bentala, for Antwerp.
,, Imaum, for Antwerp.
,, Singapore, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Canara s	Alexander	Moulmein, May 10.
	Nevasa s	Brown	Bombay, April 21.

DEPARTURE.

May 12—Steamers Hindustan, Maharaja, Katoria and Scharlachberger.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 16.

For Liverpool.

Aston Hall s—6000 cwts myrabollams, K Dedher; 60 bales wool, C Kesowjee; 600 cwts myrabollams, A Kimji, 1,950 cwts linseed, P Jairam; 600 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 787 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee.

Persia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 180 cwts wheat, B Fukeerchand 115 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Tropea s—12 cwts horns, S M Dhuramsee; 29 bales skins, T H Moore and Co; 12 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 11 bales skins, C Jooma and Co; 39 cwts aloes, D Tajiance; 112 cwts gum, V Ganjee.

Mirzapore s—10 bales hides, E Bates and Co; 39 cwts olibanum, D Doosa; 4½ cwts ivory, 91 cwts olibanum and 10 cwts gum, M Mooraji; 125 cwt chutney, Aldridge S and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt groundnuts, Volkart Brothers; 47 bales hemp, R and Cruddes; 27 cases bristles, J Muncherjee; and Co; 81 cwts dry ginger, S Ramjee; 5 cases ramputree, Sewjee and Buxey; 50 cwts cattle-fish, R Fazal; 162 cwts gum, T Jamnadas; 25 cases condiments, S Rustomjee; 45 cwts chutney and 22 cases condiments, M Punjiajee and Son; 1,250 cwts myrabollams, M Khairaz; 280 cwts gum, H Virdhare; 135 cwts olibanum, N Mianee; 8 cases ramputree, J Malsee; 1 case cardamomseed, 2 cases nutmeg and 5 cases ramputree, S Visram; 18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 105 cwts gum, L Ludha, 19 cases ramputree, K Shuriff and Co.

For Hamburg.

Oberon s—440 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, S Moodeliar and Co.

Gutenfels s—110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 1 bale carpets and 25 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Mameluke s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

For Antwerp.

Alberta s—400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, T H Moore and Co; 6,000 cwt rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 402 cwts mustarseed and 3,601½ cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 8,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 8,002 cwts rapeseed, A Alli Mahomedjee and Co; 7,000 cwts rapeseeed and 7,000 cwts linseed, N Khairaz and Co; 2,201 cwts linseed, O Okell and Co; 500 bales hemp, N Laljee; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 3,000 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 5,998 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Emir s—2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Arab s—4,000 rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 7,998 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Havre.

Trewidden s—2,000 cwts linseed and 11,271 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, O Okell and Co; 500 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 13,315 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co; 9 bales hemp, Moises Ezekiel; 3,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Blue Cross—46,026 cwts rapeseed and 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 525 bales cotton, Prier de Soane & Co; 1,600 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co; 4,800 cwt rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Etolia s—7,200 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed T. H Moore.

For Marseilles.

Iran s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 3,960 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

Persia s—4 bales carpets, Glade & Co.

For Calcutta.

Madura s—357 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

Umballa s—105 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 150 bales cotton, M Seiwbux.

For Honkong.

Rosetta s—250 bales twist, and 3 cases stones, E Noordin and Co; 40 bales twist, T Muljee and Co; 36 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 250 cwt onions, The Onion Co; 121 cases opium, The P and O Co; 39 cases opium, Bombay and P S N Co; 25 bales twist Silas, E Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 52 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 12 chests opium, J Moolchand; 10 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 30 chests opium, H A Esmail; 20 chests opium, M H E Ellias.

Indobana s—25 bales twist, The Jamshed Manufacturing Co; 25 bales twist, The Sun Mills Co; 50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Rosetta s—4,000 bales twist and 100 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 bales twist, Sassoon J D and Co; 175 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union Mills, Ld; 260 bales twist and 156 cwt sandalwoods S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, G T Muljee and Co; 100 bales twist, T Mooljee Son and Co; 10 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon; and Co; 3 cwt Kismiss, D Mawjee; 100 bales twist, The Jamshed Mfg Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 19 chests opium, B Balchand; 42 boxes coins (Rs 276,900), B Cursetjee; 99 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium and 72 bales twist, Tata and Co; 8 chests opium, C Bomanjee; 20 chest opium, K Hamnookray; 36 chests opium, E J Abraham; 5 chest opium, C Ebrahim; 3½ chest opium, T Hukumchand.

Windobana s—25 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

For Kobe.

Rosetta s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1100 bales coton, Latham and Co; 123 bales cotton, S N Talati.

Windobana s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 955 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 121 bales cotton, S N Talati and Co; 800 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

For Yokohama.

Rosetta s—13 bales twist, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—May 17.

Allen, Lt, Bengal, 5th Punjab Cavy, on leave, to Australia.
Hughes, Capt, 22nd Bombay, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Betham, Lt, 8th Bombay Infy, off leave, to Ahmednugger.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

CHILDREN'S GLACE AND TAN STRAP SHOES, all Sizes; also Tan or Glace Oxford Shoes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

TO LET, from 1st June, a large Upper-Storied Furnished BUNGALOW, in Bellasis Road, for three months. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 3, 2-14, 2—12 and 2-10 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly Matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and Packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Trichinopoly, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Sumatra Cigars—N. B. DANTRA & Co, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUIT SYRUPS, for the Hot Season. Highly recommended as Cooling and Nourishing. Prepared from Fresh Fruits. Raspburry, Rose, Pineapple, Lemon, &c., per bottle, As. 12, Pint, As. 8.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of STEAM-LAUNCH "AVAN," belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. K. M. Hiramanek, will be SOLD, at Stone Bunder, THIS DAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR SALE.—English Fancy Pigeons, White Peacocks, Swans, Macows, Toy Terriers, Pugs, Manchester Airedale, Irish and Fox Terriers, King Charles, Spaniels, Setters, St. Bernards, and Bash-hounds. Address "D. W." care of Post Office, Mazagon, Bombay.

FOR Rs. 10 we supply a good Nickel Silver Keyless watch with a chain and guarantee the same with breakages for 3 years. This proves itself to be a really good article for the money you pay.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by the Telephone Company, a SHARP GIRL for the Switchroom. Apply MANAGER'S OFFICE, between 10 and 12.

WANTED, LESSONS in COLLOQUIAL GERMAN.—Address No. "444," care of this Office.

WANTED, a first-class SODA WATER FACTORY MISTRY for the Central Provinces Club. None but experienced men with good testimonials need apply. Salary Rupees Forty per mensem. Applications with copies of certificates to be addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Central Provinces Club, Nagpur.

WANTED, a FIRST CORNET-PLAYER for Band of 1st D. C. O. Bo. Lancers. A handsome bonus will be given to a really good man.—Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 1st D. C. O. Bo. Lancers, Neemuch.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!—Really Best York Cut Hams as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. Received regularly every Fortnight. Up-country Orders receive prompt attention.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Sole Agents, "Bovril."

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Handsome suites of Apartments with Private Sitting rooms. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON, before making final arrangement elsewhere.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Monsoon Rates. Comfortable Rooms, at REDUCED RATES, available from Rs. 100 and upwards. Apply to the MANAGER.

TEA.—Our Flowery Orange Pekœ is really the Pick of the Market. It can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be Deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort. (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

TAYLOR'S WHITE ANT EXTERMINATOR is now largely used both in Bombay and in the Mofussil.—C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Agents, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN. "Bombay Gazette."

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician. Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Liquoring by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious" &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,

PRICE........................ Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM-LAUNCH "AVAN."

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late K M Heeramanek, Esq., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Stone Bunder, Mody Bay, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p m, the steam-launch, Avan, of 1055 Tons Register 40 ft. long, 9ft broad and 5 ft deep, built of teak coppered and copper fastened with engine and boiler complete in working order as she lies off Stone Bunder.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned, and the launch is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 18, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IRON SAFES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, the following:—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—Per s. s. "Elota."

"A consignment of fire and burglar proof safes of various sizes, quality with Chubb's Lock, size, 24", 26", 28", 30" and 32." Manufactured by the Midland Safe Co., of Birmingham.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 18, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c:—

3 cases white mulls.
5 cases white drill.
3 cases colored muslins.
5 cases grey half hose.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
On account of the concerned—
A S 1-300—300 bales old newspapers.
E S & Co.—163 S L B—3761—8 cases white nainsooks.
On account of Musa Haji Soonar—
S H M 21—15 pieces Twilled Worsted Cloth. 66 inches, ex. s.s. Asia.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks' premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c.. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at th G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantit, of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings waste paper, &c, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay ay 18, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

THERE was a further drop of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 98¼, due to the continued tightness of Money, in presence of which the market rates of discount were again advanced, say ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and 1/8d on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 3⅞, and 4 1/8 per cent., respectively, Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent., to 108¾. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver receded ½d., say, to 37⅝d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16 lower, at 2 9-16; and in New York, the metal was one cent cheaper, at 82¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. Paris quotations come unaltered.

Cotton in Liverpool closed irregular last evening, Surats easier; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. 4 3-16d. remained the price of spot Mid.-Americans; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, though unchanged in the more distant. In East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee of all grades, and "Good" Hinganghat, were 1-16d. per lb. lower. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was 3-16d. lower, at 4¼d. per lb. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday, the feeling being quiet, and prices unchanged, 21,000 bales will be offered at these sales.

The Manchester Market was quiet, with rather more enquiry at lower prices, but not much actual business doing.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton still remained, at 7 13-16 cents per lb.; but August Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·58 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures to date and those for the two preceding years in the same time:—

	1893	1892	1891
Tuesday's Receipts ...	7,000	6,000	7,000
Three days' do.	18,000	17,000	18,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	4,781,000	6,819,000	6,680,000

Locally, Cotton has been taken to a moderate extent to-day in both directions, in a quiet market, and with prices unchanged except for Dharwar, which is Re. 1 per candy higher. The purchases by exporters sum up 1,700 bales, consisting of 400 Bhownugger, at Rs. 204; 300 Broach, at Rs. 211½-17; and 200 each of Compta, at Rs. 196; Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 190-93; Jafrabad, at Rs. 188; Dharwar, at Rs. 200; and Bhagulkote, at Rs. 175; while the Mills have taken 850 bales, made up of 400 each of Vingorla, at Rs. 165-7; and Untni, at Rs. 165-6; and 50 Bhownugger, at Rs. 202 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone, with a moderate export business passing; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS are firm, and a moderate business has also transpired in this market to-day. *Linseed* has further advanced an anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-9-6 per cwt.; other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	19,832	bales.
Wheat	83,920	cwts.
Linseed	23,727	"
Rapeseed	60,406	"
Gingellyseed	1,268	"
Poppyseed	2,381	"
Groundnuts	552	"
Castorseed	5,155	"
Rice	3,150	"

FREIGHTS are firm. An early June loading steamer has been fixed at 20s per ton for one Continental port. Business, for May shipment, has been done for Continental ports, at 20s. 6d. to 21s. 3d. per ton; and for Genoa, for May-June shipment, at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 2 19-32d. for both Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which there was a slight demand for the former, and later on in the day 1s. 2⅝d. was obtainable for the latter without attracting buyers. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 13-16d. was named in one direction early in the day, and one transaction was made at the rate, but could not be repeated, and 1s. 2 27-32d. then became the rate; and, for forward transfer, we hear of Telegraphic being placed at 1s. 2½d. for June, but at the close 1s. 2 17-32d. was obtainable without any buyers coming forward, and the market closed steady to firm, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	......1s 2 7-8d.	"
Francs do.	......1·56¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining and a drop of 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. took place from last evening's final rates for Fours, at 104⅛ for Money, and 104 3-16 for Account; eventually, however, a rally to the extent of ⅛ per cent. took place, and the market left off at 104¼ for cash and 104 5-16 for the settlement.

SHARES have remained quiet on the whole, but there has been rather more movement than of late in Cotton Mill Scrip, and we note an advance of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Maneckji Petit, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 10 each, in James Greaves, and Luckmidas; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera 3 11-16

The Manchester Market closed quiet with rather more enquiry at lower prices, but not much doing.

2¾ per cent. Consols........................	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper........................	62 9-16
Bar Silver........................	37 5/8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, MAY 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

TRIESTE, MAY 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived at daybreak.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 13th May, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total..	Rs. 1,79,331	Rs. 8,90,619	Rs. 7,542	Rs. 10,77,492
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	–	..	11,62,024

Decrease .... Rs. 84,532

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey			...		...
Teheran	17	1	45 p.m.	...	28
Suez	17	2	40 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 17th May, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	...	9
" Kurrachee	...	27	...	1
" Madras	...	55	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KENNY.—May 17, at Land's End, Malabar Hill, the wife of John Kenny, Private Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan, of a son.

KHANDALLA.

BIRTH.

BULKLEY—May 13, at Khandalla, the wife of Harrington G Bulkley, of a son.

POONA.

DEATH.

HEARN—May 9, at Poona, John James Hearn, late Deputy Collector, aged 58 years.

MURREE.

DEATH.

SARTORIUS—May 14, at Murree, Edith, daughter of Colonel G. C. Sartorius, C.B., S.C.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—April 19, at 12, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, after five days' illness, Malcolm Monro Mackenzie, Brigade-Surgeon, Bombay Army, retired, aged 65 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FLAMBURIARI—May 12, at 9, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of George Flamburiari, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOWITZ—OWEN—May 11, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Joseph Arnowitz, to Helen, widow of the late J C Owen.

ROBERTSON—COMLEY—May 13, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Herbert Gouldsmith, M A, John Campbell, son of John Campbell Robertson, of Lynnthorpe Hampstead, to Jessie, second daughter of Dr. J M Comley, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

KITCHEN—May 1, at Rurki, of cholera, Julia Marian, widow of the late John Fortunatus Kitchen, aged 55 years.

SMITH—May 1, at Meerut, from pneumonic phthisis, Oliver William Howard, Apothecary, Bengal Medical Service, the dearly beloved son of Captain and Senior Apothecary and Mrs H Miller, aged 36 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

WE publish in another column a Resolution setting forth the views of Government on the numerous memorials protesting against the rules relating to the recommendation of members for nomination on the enlarged Council. The memorialists represented first that the procedure of the Government was illegal or irregular; secondly, that the scheme of distribution was objectionable and unfair; and they asked that the scheme should be modified in accordance with various suggestions. The Resolution takes these point seriatim. With respect to the complaint made by the Presidency Association, the Sarvajanik Sabha and the memorialists in Ahmednagar and Sholapore, that the procedure followed in Bengal and the North-West of declaring that the full number of additional seats would be filled has not been followed in Bombay, the reply given is that the difference is due to the fact that the provisions of the Councils Act applying to those Provinces are not the same as those applying to this Presidency. The Act prescribes that the Viceroy shall by proclamation prescribe the number of additional members the Lieutenant-Governors in question "may from time to time nominate." But the Act provides that in Bombay the number of additional members shall be such as the Governor may "from time to time deem expedient." Lord Harris might have made a formal declaration of the number he intended to appoint, but such a declaration could not have bound either himself or his successors in office. The discretion is to be exercised from time to time. This caveat entered, Lord Harris as an act of courtesy informs the memorialists that his Excellency contemplates nominating twenty additional members, exclusive of the Advocate-General. It is impossible to say how many of the seats reserved for direct nomination will be filled by officials until "the results of the elections" are known; for conceivably officials may be returned by the electors, and the maximum number of official members might be exceeded.

With respect to the representation from the mofussil memorialists that the Legislative Council rules were set at nought by the omission to publish the Provincial Rules in draft in the first instance, the Resolution points out that those rules apply only to the introduction and passing of Bills, and are not applicable to the orders that the Governor in Council may see fit to issue. The object of the rules was to interpret and complete the regulations of the Supreme Government; they had no penal or restrictive character, the presence of which underlies the rules in regard to new laws, so that objections may be made by those who might be injuriously affected by them. Another legal objection is even more briefly disposed of. The Sabha complained that it was not competent for the Governor to give the right of election to the Sirdars *and* Zemindars of Sind, but only to the Sirdars *or* the Zemindars. Though there was no doubt on the point, reference was made to the Government of India, which replied that the construction put on the rule by the Bombay Government was correct—as it undoubtedly was. All this, however, is of little moment; the gravamen of the complaints was that the distribution of the privilege of election was faulty and unjust, especially to the Central Division of the Presidency. The objections were not only numerous but various, and the Government makes bold to say that many of them answer one another. And when the points on which the memorialists agree with the Government are marshalled, the points of difference are found to be few. The three seats given to the Corporation, the University, and the Chamber of Commerce are not called in question. The Sabha and the Presidency Association do not concur with those who complain that a seat has been given to the Sirdars of the Deccan. And it is admitted that the Municipalities and the Local Boards of the Northern and Southern Divisions, respectively, are entitled to elect a representative. This gives an agreement in regard to six seats out of eight. It is further conceded that Sind is entitled to one seat; so that it is really only one seat left to differ over. The memorialists hold that Sind was not entitled to a second seat. The Government not unfairly urge that Sind being a separate Province with a population differing in customs, characteristics, and even in laws from the rest of the Presidency, is entitled to two members to represent its commercial interests and the general population. The Bombay Presidency has three important ports—Bombay, Karachi, and Aden—and it is not extravagant to give the commercial community altogether two seats; of which Karachi may well claim one. There is an excellent reason, not mentioned in the Resolution why Sind should have a second seat; it is the only Province of the Presidency in which the Mahomedans may reasonably hope to return one of their own creed to represent them on the Council. Every one will admit the desirability of the Mahomedans having a fair prospect of making such a return if they choose; a scheme which would in effect exclude them would be very difficult to defend. The zemindars and landholders of Sind will, we may hope, afford the opportunity for the election of a Mahomedan representative. It is not easy to see whereelse a constituency would be found which would give the Mahomedans such an opportunity. This consideration has to our mind greater weight than the others, which find a place in the Resolution in justification of allocating a second seat to Sind. An *ex post facto* justification for allocating one of the seats to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has been furnished in the election by the Chamber of Mr. J. Currie, President of the local Municipality. Thus the Sind Municipalities will not be unrepresented on the Council. Over sixty per cent. of the non-official element of the local Boards find a voice in the Sind landholders' constituency.

The Resolution avows that the immediate object of the regulations is not so much to establish a local representation, as to secure with the assistance of existing bodies or organisations some effective representation of the various races, classes, and interests of the population of the Presidency. From this point of view the privilege of election has given to Local Government three representatives—one returned by the Bombay Municipality, one each by the Mofussil Municipalities and the Local Boards. Commerce has two representatives returned by the Bombay and the Kurrachee Chambers, respectively; Agriculture two, the one returned by the Deccan Sirdars, the other by the Sirdars and Landowners of Sind; Education has one, returned by the University of Bombay. His Excellency-in-Council is unable to admit that any prominent interest is left without representation. On this point Lord Harris can scarcely expect to convince the memorialists. But his contention whether convincing or not is clear, and deserves careful consideration. He holds that it is impossible with a restricted number of seats to give local representation. All that is possible is to ask the Northern Division through its municipalities to elect a member who will represent the urban population; the Southern Division through its Local Boards to elect a representative of rural interests; the Sirdars of the Central Division who have been for years past represented by one of their number to elect a representative of the gentry of the whole Presidency. In the result all interests are represented. His Excellency-in-Council points out that the objections taken to the representatives of the Sind Sirdars and Landholders and the Karachi Chamber leave certain important considerations out of account which the Government could not overlook. The agitation has not converted the Government to the views of the memorialists; it would be idle to suppose that the long and argumentative Resolution issued yesterday will convert the memorialists. The enlarged Council must be judged by its fruits.

PROFESSOR LITTLEDALE, in his Notes on Wild Dogs, contributed to the journal of the Natural History Society, adds much to our information on the subject, and corrects many erroneous ideas as to their habits. English naturalists are generally inclined to disbelieve highly seasoned shikari stories, except such as their own imaginations have embellished. But Professor Littledale is somewhat less sceptical than the majority of men, and he sees no reason to doubt the stories so frequently told of the eccentricities of these dogs. Quoting Mr. Sterndale, he reproduces stories of the manner in which wild dogs have attacked tigers and beaten them. Mr. Sterndale saw nothing extraordinary in the story of a pack of these dogs fighting with a tiger, and of their annoying another to such an extent as to make him surrender to them the prey which he had killed for himself. But Mr. Littledale in reproducing them administers just a little grain of salt as an aid to digestion. These legends, he says, come down from old times, when tigers were far more plentiful than they are now, and when the natives had very full opportunities of observing the ways of wild beasts. The dogs though timid in the presence of man, are naturally fierce and often display great daring when acting in a flock or pack, and are mutually encouraged. He can, for his part, well believe that a pack of these agile dogs could give even a full-grown tiger, when either recently gorged or else weakened by hunger, an exceedingly bad time of it, especially if they worried him day after day for several days under the hot sun. Nor, adds he, are all tigers alike in strength; there may be the mangy old toothless tiger on his last legs, growing weaker and dimmer-eyed as the days pass by, and such a brute, Mr. Littledale thinks, would have a bad chance against a dozen of these red demons snatching at his flanks. And again, asks the writer is not the perky, inquisitive cub, whose mother does not know that he is out, when the wild pack meet him in a lonely place, likely to pay for his desire to see life by losing it? This is so far as he is prepared to accept native legends of dogs and tigers, the oriental imagination, as he warns us, being so luxuriant as to render a liberal discount necessary. As to the size of the packs, Mr. Littledale is disinclined to believe that they muster in such strength as is frequently asserted. Mr. Blanford gives twenty as the number, while a friend of Mr. Littledale testified to having fallen in with a pack of nearly forty in the Chadni jungles. He himself, however, believes in fives or eights, and suggests that small packs or family parties combine at times, and then separate again according as business is brisk or the reverse. Mr. Littledale tells us how puppies he captured were traced by their mother for miles, and how she called to them from outside his camp with a long piercing wail quite unlike a dog's cry. Sentimental emotions prompted him to restore the lost pups, but he remembered how the sambhur once numerous in hills adjoining the Lower Tapti valley had been killed or driven off by those dogs and a transport of scientific zeal enabled him not only to quell the emotion, but to ascertain within five minutes the length and weight of the wailing mother. For purposes of observation Mr. Littledale reared one of the pups, the characteristics of which were shyness and distrust of man, fierceness and currishness combined, swiftness in catching, tenacity in hanging on. She was never friendly with his spaniels, though they made advances to the stranger. Essentially a wild creature, she climbed with cat-like agility, and had the senses of hearing, sight, and smell developed to an extraordinary degree of perfection. These wild dogs are now very plentiful in Baroda, and are exterminating the sambhur as speedily as they can.

IT is certainly somewhat startling to find that after thirty years of popularity and luxuriant growth, the Volunteer Force at home is now the theme of writers who seek to explain in Service papers the true causes of the "growing unpopularity" of that great institution. These causes—which especially operate to deter the middle classes, hitherto the back-bone of the Force, from joining—are stated to be the absence of national danger, or, what comes to the same thing, the absence of panics, the increased popularity of sports and pastimes, and the inability of volunteering to compete with them as a form of recreation, and, last not least, "the degree of efficiency expected from those who become Volunteers." A private of the Inns of Court Volunteers—the Devil's Own—writes with courageous frankness over his own signature to the *Broad Arrow*, to point out that too much is expected of Volunteers, who are required to have the regularity, the steadiness, the precision of movement that characterise the regular troops. When this ideal is obtained the term Volunteer will become a misnomer. They will be regular troops, and will cease to be in any real sense Volunteers. Apparently he expresses a prevalent opinion when he says that the growing unpopularity of the Force with the middle classes is that too much is expected from those who join. Intending recruits are frightened by the large number of compulsory recruit drills in the first two years. As a means of obviating objections on this score, it is urged that the duties should be extended over three years by halving the number in the second year and increasing the number in the third year. This proposal is exactly the opposite of that embodied in the abortive German Army Bill, which proposed to eliminate the drill and discipline of the third year, and compress the whole work into two years with the colours. But in Germany the profession of arms is not looked upon as "a form of recreation" inferior in its attractions to football or cricket, or golf, but as a preparation for the hard realities of war. It is very plainly hinted that the efficiency and popularity of the Volunteer Force would be increased if the character and capacity of the men who take commissions were improved. More questionable is the suggestion of "social attractions" as an inducement to men to join the Force. If a constraining sense of patriotic duty be not strong enough to fill the ranks, it will be useless to endeavour to compete with the attractions, social and other, of the recognised sports and pastimes. If it comes to that, "Volunteering" will some day, sooner or later, have to be made compulsory for three or five years of everybody's life like daily attendance at school at an earlier period. "How did you make the whole population learn the three 'Rs'" asked someone of a German Director of Education. To which the answer was "By the help of one little word—'Must!'"

A GOVERNMENT Resolution was issued yesterday in review of the report of the Chemical Analyser, which is in itself a marvel of brevity and pithiness. It is very seldom that the head of any department escapes either praise, or blame, or both, but Dr. Barry has in the resolution in question obtained this distinction. The Resolution occupies a line and a half, and asserts that the report having been fully reviewed by the Surgeon-General calls for no special remarks from Government.

MESSRS. ARMSTRONG'S project for the railway from the Tinne Valley to Quilon has been abandoned. The Government of India will take over from June 1 the work on the East Coast Railway from the Madras Government, and place it under the control of the Director-General of Railways.

A TELEGRAM has reached the Foreign Office at Simla confirming the news that Colonel Yate has arrived at Farrah. He was received by the Governor, and was by him shown over the citadel. Colonel Yate afterwards returned the visit, and received a cordial letter from the Governor of Herat, who is to meet him on June 4 on the border.

WITH regard to the charge of abduction brought in the Presidency Court before Mr. Hamilton, a report of which appeared in our issue of yesterday, it is right to state that there is no allegation or imputation that the daughter of the prosecutrix came to any actual harm. The accused is charged with abduction only. The imputations made by the accused we are informed are utterly unfounded.

THE removal of the Khan's treasure from the Fort to the camp was completed on Saturday last. Six hundred camels have arrived for its conveyance to Quetta, where the boxes have been properly secured. Four guns No. 5 Hazara Mountain Battery, five companies of the Middlesex Regiment, one squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, and half a company of Sappers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Aiken, R. A., escort the treasure to Quetta; the remainder wait here for orders. There is a rumour that the new Khan comes here shortly.

GENERAL LOCKHART and party returned to Abbottabad on Saturday from Khagan, having gone to Barrus, twenty miles beyond Balakot, and seventy miles from the Babusar Pass. The road was fairly good, though heavy blasting had been necessary in places. Some inhabitants of Thor, near Chilas, had come into Balakot. Two of them had taken part in the recent fight at Chilas. They state that they and the tribes about Chilas and Tangir all desire to cease hostilities and to become loyal to Government. They anticipate that no more opposition will be offered in Chitral or Chilas, owing to the severe losses in the recent fight. They state that they lost 100 killed, and that the Kohistanis lost 200. The servant of an officer left Chilas on the 5th instant, reaching here on the 13th. He reports snow as far down as Burwai, 9,000 feet; but the road is quite passable. The Pioneers are proceeding with the road making, and hope to reach Khagan at the end of next week. Progress is slow, owing to the insufficiency of the blasting materials. The country is a delightful one, and the road appears to be the best and shortest one to Gilgit.

PECUNIARY difficulties have prevented the Government of India accepting an offer lately made to them, announces an up-country paper, with regret. It is well known that the cabinets of our museums contain but imperfect collections of the coins of the many different dynasties who governed the different provinces of India in olden times, and who left nothing behind them but, in many cases, coins only and in others coins and tombs. It is equally well known that we have no manual on the coins of India. If anyone wishes to study the Numismatics of the Indian Empire he must purchase a library at at a vast expense. Again in our museums we have no curators who understand the coins of which they have charge. The honorary Numismatist for India in his desire to make the condition of things more satisfactory, offered to complete the collections of coins in the chief Indian museums, to write a manual of Indian Numismatics and to train curators for the coin collections in our Indian museums. Of course such a work could not be done for nothing. We believe the remuneration asked for was far from excessive, but in the present condition of Indian finances, it has been deemed wisest not to accept the offer. Meanwhile, unfortunately, many coins not in any of our museums are leaving the country. Many of our cold-weather visitors are men of means and culture, and some of them lay themselves out to obtain old coins as souvenirs of their Indian trip. We know of one American gentleman who stayed a whole year in India and spent over twenty-five thousand rupees in the purchase of these precious mementoes, many of which are not only not in any Indian Museum, but are not even in the British Museum. The Indian Student of Indian History will in the future be unable to find in Indian museums these metallic records of former rulers. He will have to go to New York and St. Petersburg, to London and Berlin. Even now, says the *Pioneer*, from news received by the last mail, we here that Indian coins are a drug in the market at home, and that coins not obtainable here at any price are sold there for a little more than their intrinsic value. This is not exactly a happy condition of things.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The following is the result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes run this day :—

Mr. McCalmont's Singlass	1
Lord Ellesmere's Phocion	2
Mr. Rose's Ravensbury	3

THE HOME RULE BILL IN COMMITTEE.

AN AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

An amendment to the Home Rule Bill, brought forward last night by Sir Henry James affirming the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, was accepted by Mr. Gladstone and adopted.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE MISSING PATENT.

Lord Roberts intended to have taken his seat in the House of Lords last evening, but found at the last moment that he had left the Patent of his peerage in India.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

The House of Lords have passed the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill through Committee with an amendment by Lord Cross enabling the Commanders of Madras and Bombay to become members of the local Legislative Councils.

THE WELSH SUSPENSORY BILL.

PROTEST OF BISHOPS.

A meeting was held in the Albert Hall, yesterday, which was attended by all the Archbishops, the majority of Bishops, and a thousand of the clergy and churchwardens to protest against the Welsh Suspensory Bill.

The meeting was preceded by a solemn service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL.

The Duke of York and Princess May yesterday received the Thakore and Ranee of Gondal, who presented their Royal Highnesses with a wedding gift.

THE CAMBRIDGE CRICKET ELEVEN.

Ranjit Singh, an Indian student, who is playing in the Cambridge eleven this season, is scoring well.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

The City of Melbourne Bank has suspended payment.

SUSPENSION OF ANOTHER BANK.

The Royal Bank of Queensland has suspended payment.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

PARIS, MAY 16.

During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Develle, Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed confidence that when negotiations were resumed on the Egyptian question Great Britain would recognize that France was especially entitled to interest herself in Egypt.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 17.

The Supreme Court here has confirmed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which empowers the deportation of unregistered Chinese, but lack of funds prevents the enforcement of the Act.

CHILAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

News has just been received from Chilas that everything appears as quiet as usual, and there are absolutely no signs of hostile demonstrations.

THE 23RD PIONEERS.

The 23rd Pioneers are making excellent progress with the road to Khagan.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

No news have reached from Siam. It is thought quite probable that the French have already encountered the Siamese forces.

CENTRAL INDIA CENSUS REPORT.

The first census report from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has reached the Supreme Government.

ADMISSION OF INDIAN MARINE OFFICERS INTO THE PROVIDENT FUND.

The Secretary of State has not yet given his decision regarding the admission of Indian Marine Officers into the Provident Fund. An answer is expected daily.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has arrived at Simla. his reception being strictly private.

THE KASHMIR TROOPS.

The Government of India have allowed the Kasmir troops to march by Murree Road, providing no epidemic occurs in Jamoo at the time.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Gough, 18th Hussars, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General for Cavalry, at Horse Guards.

It is probable that Dr. Robertson will take privilege leave from Chitral to England shortly.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

Lieutenant J. F. Whyte, 4th Sikhs, but at present employed in the Intelligence Branch at Simla, has been appointed Military Attache in the Foreign Department, vice Lieutenant Minchin.

Mr. Fortescue Porter, C.S., Inspector-General of Police, takes three months' privilege leave to England in July. It is believed that Mr. H. F. Evans, Judge of Shahjeehanpur, will officiate in the appointment.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF LANDI KOTAL.

Measures are being carried out for improving the water-supply of the fortified sarai at Landi Kotal ; one of the drawbacks of the plateau on which the fort stands being scarcity of good springs.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

It is believed that the Khan of Khelat intends to resign voluntarily the rulership of his State in favour of his son, who is now exercising administrative control, but a good deal depends on the verdict of the Khelat Sirdars, who have been summoned to the durbar to express their views on the Khan's recent conduct.

POLO ACCIDENT.

Lieutenant Luard, Scottish Rifles, Jubbulpore, broke his collar-bone whilst playing polo on Tuesday.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT IN SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 17.

Sir Charles Ollivant arrived here by mail this morning. He has put up with the Collector. He visited Dumas, the rise of which is due to his efforts. He visited the Christian cemetery this afternoon, and paid a visit of condolence to Mirs Muzafarhusunkhan and Jaferalikhan, sons of the late Mir Ghulambaba Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., whose tomb he also visited.

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

DEPUTATION TO LORD HARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 17.

His Excellency Lord Harris received this evening, in the Council Chamber, large deputations of native gentlemen from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, headed by Mr. G. K. Gokhale ; the Poona Municipality, headed by the President, Khan Bahadur Puddumjee; and Mofussil representatives of Municipalities and local boards from Ahmednagar, Khandeish, Nasik, Satara, and Sholapur, for the purpose of answering memorials presented on the lack of representation in the Central Division, and to explain the influences and considerations which had lead Government to deal with the matter of representation in the manner determined upon. The deputations were introduced to his Excellency by Mr. Fleet, Commissioner of the Central Division.

His Excellency the Governor said : Gentlemen,—I can assure you that I take it as a great compliment that you should have come here at this season, and some of you from long distances, to meet me on the subject of the new Councils' Act, notwithstanding the fact of which you have been made aware, that the Government was unable to meet your wishes as regards the distribution of seats. It is also a great pleasure to me to meet you, because it gives me the opportunity of reassuring you on one or two points, as to which, I think, you have formed an incorrect opinion of the intentions of Government. I have seen it suggested that our distribution casts a slur on the Central Division, and I think I have seen it suggested that it was the deliberate intention of the Government to insult the local governing bodies of the Central Division. Well, gentlemen, I think in one or two instances unnecessarily strong language has been used. I am happy to add, however, that I also think I observe that latterly a milder tone has been adopted, and there has been a sort of acknowledgment that the task of distribution was not so simple as it looked at first. Well, gentlemen, if people insist on considering that a slur has been cast on them, or that they have been insulted, it is difficult to dissuade them, if they are determined to entertain that opinion. But, apart from the fact that we are unable to see where the slur is, I can assure you that there was positively no shadow of an intention on our part to do anything in our distribution scheme which would place the Central Division below, in our estimation, the other Divisions of the Presidency, and I personally would be as unlikely a person as you could find to do anything indicative of a low estimate of the value of local governing bodies, because, for more than twenty years before I came to India, I have been engaged myself in that very work, and it is far more likely that I should entertain a high estimate of the voluntary work which is done by local governing bodies than that I should entertain a low estimate. Then, gentlemen, what is there that should bias the Government against any particular Division of the Presidency ? Certainly not against the Central Division. We spend eight months of our official year in the Central Division, and it is contrary to human nature for men to spend so long a time in one part of the country without being in a considerable degree attached to it. Well, gentlemen, let me leave that part of the subject by assuring you with the utmost sincerity that we are in no way biassed for or against this or that body or this or that locality. We have endeavoured, conscious of the difficulty of the task, to divide the new gift as equitably amongst the different races, classes, and interests of the Presidency as we could. We have endeavoured to work our scheme of distribution initiated on that basis into the territorial divisions, and we think not unsuccessfully. But the grant of representation to territorial divisions was, I am justified in saying, regarded as by no means so important as the grant of representation to the different races, classes, and interests. Now, gentlemen, I gather that you in the Deccan consider that you have two especial grievances. First, that you have not been given the privilege of election, and, secondly, that you have not got, under our scheme, representation. With the first of those I am bound to agree. I must, of course, admit that the local governing bodies of the Central Division have not been given the privilege of election. Your desire is undoubtedly a thoroughly legitimate one—one with which I am perfectly in sympathy, and one at which I am not in the least surprised. And if we could have seen our way to give one or other of the local governing bodies of the Central Division the privilege of election, we should only have been too glad to do so ; but the difficulties in our way were sufficient to prevent us. But as regards the privilege of representation I am unable to agree with you that you have not got it. You possibly advance the proposition that the member elected by the Sirdars does not represent you, and you possibly ignore the gentleman whom I have nominated to the Council, and who is, and has been, for many years, resident in Poona, and the Chairman of the leading Municipality of the Division. I am unable to agree that you are justified in doing so in either case, and I believe every impartial person would agree with me. I can see no reason why the gentleman elected by the Sirdars should not fitly represent your interests. He will be able to watch the legislative measures introduced by Government, and if these specially affect your interests he will be able to protect them. If you consider that there are actions of Government on which you require information, he will be able to put any question you may wish him to ask. If you consider that you are being unfairly treated in the distribution of Government funds, he can raise the question for you in the discussion on the Budget. Or, if you do not choose to accept his services, ~~I see no reason~~ why you should not avail yourselves of those of Mr. Puddumjee. But I would go further, and say that if the grant of this new privilege had not been what it is, if it had been much smaller, say, for instance, if the elective principle had been at first introduced into the City of Bombay only, I still say that you would not have been without representation. The principle of election and the principle of representation are two perfectly different things, and it is quite possible to have the second without the first. I hope, gentlemen, that you see my point. I admit that you have not got both. I am sorry for it. I wish I could have arranged it, but I fail to see, with justice to all the prominent interests of the Presidency, how it was possible to do so unless by amalgamation with one of the other territorial divisions of the Presidency, which did not seem to us practicable, and which I dont think you would have cared for. Now, gentlemen, let us see what were the classes and interests which we had to mark—to distinctly mark—on this occasion as those which should be recognised, if not always, at any rate on this occasion, of the introduction of the principle. I will leave out the races, not because it is not the most important factor in any proper scheme, but because I am anxious to avoid any suggestion which might be made of my trying to influence the elections which are coming on. But, taking the divisions of classes and interests, there are, I think, you will agree with me, four very important ones : there is agriculture, there is education, there are the local governing bodies, and there are the trades and manufactures. Or, by a different process—there is the population of the Presidency town ; there are the merchants and traders and manufacturers ; there are the professional and literary classes ; there is the rural class of the mofussil, and there is the urban class of the mofussil. Now, it was amongst those—not losing sight of the racial divisions—it was amongst those classes and interests that we had to try to distribute as equitably as we could eight seats. And, furthermore, we had on that basis to try to work in the idea of territorial representation at the same time. Now, gentlemen, it is clear, I think, from that statement of mine that we and you would start on a scheme of distribution with ideas that would somewhat conflict. You and I dont think it an unreasonable view to take. You probably would start with the idea that territorial divisions should be the basis on which a scheme of distribution should be based. We, on the other hand, start with the idea that it should be based upon the division of races, classes, and interests, with the idea of territorial representation worked in where possible. Now, gentlemen, comparisons have been drawn, or attempted to be drawn, ~~between the Bombay Presidency and the other~~ presidencies and provinces of India, and it has been argued that what is done in the other provinces ought to be done here. But I submit that there is one notable element, one notable factor in the case of the Bombay Presidency which has been overlooked by all our critics, but which we regard as a most important one, and not to be everlooked. There is no other presidency or province in India that has got the same amount of interest in the sea-going trade as has the Bombay Presidency. Besides Bombay, of the presidencies and provinces concerned in the Councils' Bill, there are only two that have got ports so important as to deserve the establishment of a Port Trust ; they are Bengal and Madras, each having one, whereas Bombay has within its jurisdiction no less than three important great seaports, *viz.*, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden. And in our scheme of distribution it appeared to us impossible to omit marking very strongly this important difference that exists between Bombay and other parts of India. I imagine that you would be in favour of including the commercial interests of all these ports in one elected representative from the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay or the Chamber of Commerce amalgamated with certain other trading bodies. We were unable to look at it in that light. It was impossible to recognize all the three great seaports, but it appeared to us distinctly justifiable that two of them should be recognised, especially if there were other contingent circumstances that justified a second member being given to that particular interest. And we considered that having regard for the rapid growth of the trade of Kurrachee—and I fancy that if you were to ask the Kurrachee people themselves they would tell you they were doing an inward and outward trade of something like fifteen crores, and that they are so presumptuous as to anticipate, at no very distant date, rivalling in bulk of trade the port of Madras. It has been objected that the Kurrachee firms are merely the offshoots of certain Bombay houses. To that I have to reply that of the thirty-one members of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce fourteen have no connection whatever with Bombay firms, eleven have corresponding firms in Bombay, but operate independently, and only six work under Bombay firms. In addition to this, the Kurrachee and the Bombay Chambers of Commerce both work independently. The interests of the two places are not identical, and relate in great measure to different parts of India. I am happy to add that the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce has been distinctly noteworthy for the public spirit it has shown in interesting itself in public measures. Only a day or two ago I had some papers before me on the subject of an improved postal service to Kurrachee, and I found that the body which had been most urgently pressing the Government of India for that improvement was the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce. In addition to that, for the last seven or eight years a Member of Council has been nominated from Kurrachee, and we saw no reason why, because the Council was enlarged, that privilege should be in any way qualified. That, gentlemen, is the main point of difference between us. You think that we have been over-generous to Sind, and that one of the elected members from that Province should have been given to the local governing bodies of the Central Division. Those were our reasons for thinking that Kurrachee deserved a member. Exception has also been taken to a member being given to the Chamber of Commerce and not to the Municipality of Kurrachee or Sind. Well, it appeared to us that on this the first occasion of the introduction of the elective principle it would be justifiable to mark clearly that we thought that that body which, in great measure, was responsible for that which has made Kurrachee what it is, *viz.*, trade, should be the first to have the compliment paid them. Now, gentlemen, there is no exception taken to the three seats going to the various bodies in the City of Bombay, and I have given you my reasons why we thought that one should go to Kurrachee. That leaves us four seats to distribute. And it appeared to us that it was our duty, upon the basis I have already given you, to select a prominent public body of each interest, one in each of the territorial divisions outside the great seaports. And that leads me at once to deal with the other objection in regard to Sind that has been raised. Your argument would be—if a member is to be given to Kurrachee—then Government ought not to have given a second member to the zemindars and jaghirdars, but should have given it to the local bodies of the Deccan, or in any case that the local bodies of Sind were more deserving of the compliment than the jaghirdars and zemindars. I wish to say nothing whatever against the public spirit which animates the local governing bodies of Sind or any other part of the Presidency, but we fully believe that in selecting the jaghirdars and zemindars of Sind we have selected that body of men that can most truthfully represent the views of the people of Sind, and also that body which in many ways is of immense assistance to Government in its administration of that Province. And I must point out that in selecting the jaghirdars we have by no means left the local bodies out in the cold, for of the non-official members of the Local Boards of Sind no less than 60 per cent. are to be found amongst these zemindars whom some people say are not fit to exercise the privilege. Those, gentlemen, are some of the reasons for our selection of that particular body for the elective privilege. Then I come to your immediate neighbourhood, and deal again with the body that has been selected in the Central Division. I think that I am not expressing myself too strongly when I say that in the first instance objection was taken—and distinctly taken—to our selection of the Sirdars, and I think I detected some surprise that we should have done so. Well, gentlemen, the Sirdars, or some of them at any rate, form the connecting tie with an older Raj than that of the British. They are, I should say, of all bodies of landowners, and of all bodies directly connected with the agricultural interest, *the* most prominent interest. It is no new thing for a Sirdar to be on the Bombay Council. Between 1864 and 1886 there was always a Sirdar on the Council, and I think that out of the eight Sirdars who covered those twenty years, certainly three, if not four, were Chiefs. I do not think, therefore, that it was an extraordinary thing that our attention should have been attracted by a body so prominent, and amongst whom are to be found a good number who give their voluntary services on local or taluka boards and municipalities. It has been objected that they are not all residents in the Deccan. That is perfectly true. But I do not see how we could have well attached them to any other Division seeing that they are Sirdars of the Deccan, and that they have their headquarters in Poona. Our scheme, therefore, was to take a prominent body of landowners, a group of Municipalities and a group of local boards from the Presidency Proper, and that body in Sind which forms the closest connecting link between the administration and the people of the country. And what we would suggest to you is not that the group of Municipalities of the Northern Division are only to look after the interests of the Northern Division, or the local boards of the Southern Division only the interests of the Deccan ; but that if the representatives of these various elective bodies are to pay particular regard to particular interests, then that it would be the duty of the Municipal member of the Northern Division to look after the Municipal interests all through the Presidency Proper, the Local Boards representative of the Southern Division of the interests of the Local Boards all through the Presidency Proper, and the member elected by the Sirdars of the interests of agriculture throughout the Presidency Proper. You may say, gentlemen, that you have given the landowning, the agricultural class two members, and only one each to the Municipal and Local Board interests. Well, gentlemen, I would venture to suggest that of all the interests in India which require a full amount of representation, there are none which require it more than agriculture in the first place, and trade and manufactures. And the distribution which we have made works out from our point of view thus—the interests of Local Government have three representatives, viz., one from the City of Bombay, one from the Municipality, and one from the Local Boards ; agriculture has two, viz., from the Sirdars and from the Zemindars ; trade has two ; and education has one. I am happy to see now that, however adverse may have been originally the view taken of our inclusion of the Sirdars, that view has been dispelled by the acknowledgment of both the Bombay Presidency Association and the Sarvajanik Sabha that Government were right in giving the elective principle to a body that represents the old aristocracy of the country. Then, gentlemen, objection has been taken to our procedure in that we have, in certain instances, ~~disregarded the law and disregarded regulations.~~ We have dealt very fully with those points in the Government Resolution which will be laid on the editor's table in Bombay this evening and copies of which will be posted to the memorialists this evening. All I have to say as regards those objections is that we have as to each an ample and sufficient answer. The full number admitted by the Act will, so far as I can see at present, be nominated to the Council, but there was no obligation upon me to make such a formal declaration ; as, under the provisions of the Act, it could have no statutory effect upon either myself or my successor in office. We were under no obligation to publish a draft of the subsidiary rules for consideration. The standing orders of the Government of India to which reference has been made, I think, by the Sarvajanik Sabha, apply to the introduction and translation of Bills, and not to any order we might issue upon the regulations published by the Government of India. And, finally, our construction of the rule (D) (2) by which we have given the elective privilege both to the Sirdars and to the Zemindars is, upon the authority of the Government of India, quite correct. Those who have criticised us on this point have, I fancy, omitted to read the proviso to the rule with it. Another objection that has been taken is that we have not introduced some scheme of alternation : that is to say, that a body or interest selected for the elective privilege on this occasion should have that privilege only alternately with some body or interest which has not received it on this occasion. Well, gentlemen, our reason for not publishing any order on that subject is, that when the time for another general election comes round you will have a Government differently composed to what it now is, and with full authority to deal with any subsidiary rules that we have passed upon this occasion, and any rules that we might have made now, admitting the principle of alternation, would have no binding effect upon the administration that will succeed the present one. But I may say that in a few instances I am personally entirely favourable to the principle. The privilege of election is not widely extended, and it is appreciated ; and I think that it is only fair that some of those bodies which have not received it now should have it on some future occasion. Gentlemen, there remains the objection to the non-amalgamation of the Chamber of Commerce with the other trading bodies in Bombay. Our objection to that idea is that the trading bodies which were suggested represent a particular branch of trade. There are many others of a similar character. If those two were amalgamated with the Chamber of Commerce we see no reason why all the others should not be amalgamated. The Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, confines its attention to no particular branch of trade. It takes interest in trade in all its branches, and there is nothing whatever in the rules of the Chamber of Commerce to prevent those who are interested only in one branch of trade from belonging to the Chamber, and thus exercising the privilege of election. Now, gentleman, I thought it was unnecessary that you should present me with any address on this occasion, because I had all your memorials before me, and I did not see that you could add anything to the strength of them ; but Mr. Gokhale, of the Sarvajanik Sabha, has addressed a letter to the Private Secretary, which I hold in my hand, and I think I have dealt with all the points that have been raised in that letter. Certainly, if I have not done so here, they will be found dealt with in the Government Resolution. There is, however, one point in the letter to which I must call attention. Mr. Gokhale writes :—"It is now generally understood, on what may be regarded as excellent authority, that the Bombay Government were, from the beginning, opposed to the introduction of the principle of representation in the enlarged Councils, that it was mainly at the instance of the Supreme Government that they drafted the present proposals," and he proceeded to say that under those circumstances the public were prepared for the present disappointment. It is impossible for me to know whether that statement is advanced with the full knowledge of the Sabha, or merely with the knowledge of only Mr. Gokhale himself. But, I think, it will be a warning to you not to accept a statement which I am justified in describing as reckless, when I give you this very simple answer to the statement, that the Bombay Government has never, so far as I am aware, opposed in any sort of way the introduction of the elective principle. I do not know whether Mr. Gokhale is prepared to tell us who the excellent authority is on whom he relies, but I should think he will acknowledge that if this authority excels in anything it is in invention and unreliability. Now, gentlemen, I am sorry to have detained you as long as I have. We have given most careful attention to the objections raised in the Deccan and elsewhere, and we have come to the conclusion that our scheme of distribution gives the elective principle to all the prominent interests in the Presidency Proper and of Sind, that it is a fair distribution, and based upon reasonable arguments. It has been stated that in making it we have departed from the intentions of the Supreme authority. Well, I think that most people would believe that we are better likely to be informed on that point than our critics, and I have no hesitation in saying that we have scrupulously adhered to those intentions. As to the scheme itself, I can hardly expect to have persuaded you that you are wrong and we are right. I quite recognise the reasonableness of your disappointment as to not having the elective principle, and, therefore, as it being as a rule when people are disappointed, it is very difficult to persuade them that they have not been unjustly treated, I can quite understand it if you don't agree with us. Nevertheless, that is our ground, that while we have been unable to give you the elective principle we have every reason to believe that your interests will be adequately represented. But, gentlemen, though I may not be able to persuade you that our view is right, I do trust that after hearing what I have said and reading what is said in the Government Resolution, you will admit that the task imposed on us was no easy one, and that it was extremely probable in carrying it out that some body or some interest would be disappointed. I hope, too, that you will accept my word that there was not the shadow of an idea of doing the Deccan any insult or casting any slur. Such an idea never crossed the mind of any member of the Government. I hope, too, you will believe that we entered on and set about our task in no hurry, that it was a case of serious deliberation, and that we worked it out, very conscious of how important a one it was, and with but one aim, to endeavour to do what we considered to be our duty to all races, classes, and interests of the Presidency of Bombay.

Mr. Gokhale, on behalf of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and the representatives from the Mofussil present, respectfully tendered to his Lordship their heartiest thanks for his kindness and courtesy with which he had received the deputation. They had listened to the statement made by his Lordship with greatest interest and respectful attention. It would not be proper for him to refer to any of the matters touched upon, but there was one he would like to mention, namely, the statement in the Sarvajanik Sabha's letter that the Bombay Government were opposed to the introduction of the principle of representation. His Lordship had assured them that that statement had no foundation. After such an assertion the Sabha respectfully begged to express its unqualified regret that it had been made.

Mr. Puddumjee, on behalf of the Poona Municipality, also tendered their thanks to his Excellency.

His Excellency, in reply, said : I need hardly say that I accept the apology of the Sabha in the frank spirit in which it has been made, and I trust that the interchange of courtesy will lead to more friendly relations in the future. I can assure you I am sorry that a body which does take an interest in public affairs should have made that slip, but it having been apologised for, I need hardly say that I accept it on behalf of the Government most frankly ; and so far as we are concerned it will not be mentioned again. I am not so confident in my own powers as to imagine that I have persuaded you as to the correctness of my views ; but after what I have said you will agree with me that there were two ways of looking at the matter, which was one of great difficulty, on its first introduction in India.

H. E. LORD HARRIS.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris leave Poona on Thursday morning for Ootacamund on a visit to Lord and Lady Wenlock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE has been so far no fighting reported between the Hazaras and Afghan troops, the latter not having moved yet into the Hazarajat. Probably some time will elapse before the operations begin in earnest.

MR. E. MURRAY DAVIES, anged 19, the only son of a Deputy Commissioner of the Berars, committed suicide under very painful circumstances at the Deccan Hotel, Secunderabad, on Tuesday last. An inquest was held and the verdict returned that deceased had committed suicide while suffering from temporary insanity.

A PRESS note says that the Commissioner of Tenasserim, who has just returned from tour in the Tavoy and Mergui districts, reports that everything is quiet, and that there appears to have been no foundation for the rumours recently current to the effect that disturbances were threatened in the Tavoy District.

THE Kohistanis asked for help from Swat against Chilas, but were told to wait till the harvest was gathered, and at the same time were advised not to fight unless attacked by the British, in which case Swat promised to help. This, however, merely amounts to evading a direct refusal or promise on the part of Swat. And it is highly improbable that Swrt in its present condition would think of assisting the Kohistanis. There appears to he no danger of the Kohistanis making any further attack.

THE latest direct news from Swat shows that the Swat Jirga assembled at Thana, and sent for the Khan of Dir to meet them there about the end of April. The Jirga, however, disagreed regarding his being put in Mian Gul's place, Zarif Khan and Fajnor, Khans of Tappa Matorozai and Bakozai being the chief objectors, saying that, if the Dir Khan could not keep possession of his own country, he was unlikely to be of much use as a leader in Swat. He accordingly returned to Mingawarah. At present the two sons of Mian Gul, and Mian Gul's elder brother, who died before Mian Gul, are placed in power with one Haji Sahib as *Sarbarah* ; and the idea is to wait till they are of age, when whoever appears the better man of the two will be installed in Mian Gul's place. One boy, son of Mian Gul's brother, is about 15, the other, son of Mian Gul, is about 10 years old. So the Dir Khan's chance is about up.

IT has remained for Bengali journalists, observes a contemporary, to discover that both the Imperial Institute and the Chicago Exhibition will do serious harm to India. As to the former we are gravely told that samples of Indian arts and manufactures will be preserved in the building, and this will facilitate their imitation by English manufacturers, who are seeking to ruin trade in this country. The official classes are accused of assisting in this plot, and the desolation of India is foreseen as the result. Similar nonsense is talked about the World's Fair at Chicago. The imitation of Indian goods, it is prophesied, will be freely carried on in America, and foreigners will secure the trade which now exists. Messrs. Tellery will, perhaps, tell a different story when their books are filled, as they are certain to be with orders for Indian-made articles ; but meanwhile Bengal is in despair at the prospect before our manufactures.

A TELEGRAM from Gilgit, dated the 9th inst., says that it appears that the Kohistanis, despairing of receiving help from below, which hss been, it is said, refused owing to our troops having moved no further than Chilas, have given up their intention of attacking immediately. It is difficult to obtain accurate information of what is going on below. Sazin, one of our best spies, has been killed by the enemy, who have picquets on the road and do their best to prevent news reaching us. Major Twigg, however, returns at once to Gilgit, and the garrison of Chilas is being reduced, the post being now adequately strong and the mule road almost complete to Chilas.

THE latest news from Keonjhur is that the Bhuyias are in a very restless and turbulent condition and will not submit to the Raja's authority. The local body of police, already on the spot, is amply sufficient to repel all attacks, but it has been considered advisable to strengthen it for offensive purposes, and accordingly detachments of military police from Dacca and Dumka have been directed to proceed to Keonjhur at once via Chaibassa. The police officers in command are Messrs. Walker and Dunbar. There is no ground for anxiety, but it is difficult to put down the rising on account of the nature of the country and the wandering habits of the people. The Government Agent on the spot, Rai Nando Kissore Das Bahadur, is a capable and discreet officer.

THE delay which has occurred in opening the Lucknow-Bareilly line is not due, as has been stated, to non-compliance with indents on the part of the India Office, but is mainly owing to the fact that an improved pattern of pressed steel sleepers being under provision a certain time is required for preparation of the dies and perfecting the proportion of the finished sleepers. The keys and distance pieces, which are a part of the same contract, are being turned out by the same firm, and, as is usually the case where early shipments are desired, are in transit by a separate vessel. The supply of stores through the India Office has never been characterised by unusual speed. We remember an instance of seven months' delay in forwarding an order for cotton wicks for railway lamps, but in this case justice compels us to give the India Office its due.

SIR MOUNTSTUART GRANT DUFF's book entitled "Ernest Renan," published by Messrs. Macmillan, and bearing the inscription "In Memoriam," is a tribute of personal regard and affection for that great writer. The author tells how in October, 1859, he was introduced to Renan in the Imperial Library in Paris by Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. The acquaintance, as he says, ripened into friendship, and from that day to M. Renan's death his writings and sayings, his comings and goings, have been to him among the greatest interests of his life. The object of the book is accordingly to present Renan and his writings as they appeared to one who was very much interested in both, and who believes that his work in the world was "not negative, but constructive in the highest degree." "Every one (adds Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff), who knows anything about him at all, knows that his conduct from birth to death was simply that of a saint—a saint whose opinions may have been as detestable as possible, but who, even if judged by the teachings of the 'Galilean Lake,' was still a saint." We are reminded that when Renan came to London in the spring of 1880 to deliver his Hibbert Lectures he stayed for a while at York House, Twickenham, where the members of the Breakfast Club were invited to meet him, but the excitement of the general election kept people just then away from London, and the Club was represented only by Sir Thomas Erskine May, Lord Arthur Russell, and the author of this book.

THE Countess of Cork and Orrery is not only confident that there is in these times a decadence in social tone. In her article in the new *Pall Mall Magazine*—which makes a remarkably promising start with its May number—she is enabled to trace this decadence to its "first symptom." Our fall dates, it appears, from the epoch when men, in walking with their women friends or relations, ceased to offer them in the streets "the protection of an arm." Such downward progress have we made since that fatal time that "Society properly so called can scarcely at present be said to exist." Where, it is asked, is the salon of half-a-century back, or even that miniature semblance of it held by the Misses Berry, as described in charming lines by the late Lord Houghton ? Where are the "social queens" who neither bowed servilely down to rank—as witness the refusal to admit into Almack's a Duchess of Northumberland—nor swam with the shoal current in the wake of any mushroom Crœsus ? Read, says this lady, Talleyrand's description of his mother's grace and intellect, and compare this with what we meet in the thronged staircase of the last-fledged Dives, who imagine that "a wrench of the hand and a jerk of the arm, accentuated by a stereotyped smile on the lips and a gurgling giggle in the throat, fulfil all the supposed claims of acquaintanceship, courtesy, or intellect."

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE NEW COUNCIL RULES.

YESTERDAY the following Resolution of Government was published on the memorials from the Presidency Association, the Sarvajanik Subha, and other bodies throughout the Presidency against the rules framed to give effect to the Viceroy's regulations under the new Councils' Act :—

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has not replied to each of the above memorials separately, as most of them cover very similar ground, and it is therefore possible to state the views of Government on the several points discussed in the memorials, in one Resolution.

The subject-matter of the memorials may be divided into three main heads :—

I.—Complaints as to alleged illegal or irregular procedure on the part of Government or of his Excellency the Governor.

II.—Complaints as to the scheme of distribution.

III.—Requests or suggestions for a modification of the scheme adopted by Government.

2. With regard to these representations his Excellency in Council has the following observations to make, taking them in the above order :—

I. (*a*).—The memorials from the Presidency Association, the Sarvajanik Sabba, Ahmednagar and Sholapur complain that the procedure, adopted in Bengal and the North-West Provinces and Oudh, of declaring that the full number of additional seats would be filled, has not been followed in Bombay.

The memorialists have perhaps not noticed that the same provision of the Act does not apply to Bombay as to the other Provinces mentioned. In the case of the latter Section 1 (2) of the Act lays down that "it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council "by proclamation" from time to time to increase the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governors may * * * nominate, &c., &c." In the case of Bombay, on the other hand, Section 1 (I) of the Act provides that the number of Additional Members of Council shall "be such as to the" Governor "may seem from time to time expedient." It will be observed that, except in virtue of a proclamation under Section 1 (2) of the Act, a Lieutenant-Governor has no power to add to the number of his Councillors as fixed by the Indian Councils Act of 1861 : and, although his Excellency in Council has no official knowledge of what action has been taken by the Governor-General in Council with regard to the Provinces referred to, he assumes that if the full number of Additional Members has been proclaimed, it is in pursuance of this provision and with the object of putting the Lieutenant-Governors of those Provinces in the same position in which the Governor of Bombay is placed by the Act itself. It was of course open to his Excellency Lord Harris to have made a formal declaration of the number of Additional Members he proposed to appoint; but such a declaration, if it were made, could be of no statutory, or otherwise valid, effect in fixing the number of Additional Members to be appointed on any future occasion, either by himself or his successors in office.

3. There were already, when the rules of this Government issued, and there are now, three non-official Additional Members nominated directly, and those rules intimated that eight members were to be elected by various bodies for the Governor's nomination. It was therefore sufficiently evident that there is no present intention of working with less than the full number of members : and the elective principle is under any circumstances safe. It is, however, conceivable that circumstances might arise which would render it inexpedient or difficult to fill up a vacancy in one of the directly nominated seats immediately on its occurrence. A formal declaration on the subject would therefore have served no useful object, and might prove an embarrassment. At the same time his Excellency Lord Harris has no objection, as an act of courtesy, to inform the memorialists that the proportion of non-official Additional Members was calculated on the assumption that the full number of additional seats would be filled ; and that, as at present advised, his Excellency contemplates nominating twenty Additional Members, exclusive of the Advocate-General. It is, however, impossible to say how many of the seats reserved for direct nomination will be filled by officials, until the results of the elections show whether officials or non-officials have been returned : otherwise he might find that the maximum number of officials had been exceeded.

4. (*b*) The memorials from the Sarvajanik Sabha, Ahmednagar and Sholapur complain that the Legislative Council rules have been disregarded, in that the provincial rules were not published in draft form in the first instance, as, it is alleged, they should have been under standing orders of the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

The only standing orders of the Government of India that his Excellency in Council is aware of are those contained in Judicial Department, Government Resolution, No. 6256, of October 7th, 1882. These orders apply to the introduction, translation and passing of Bills, and are in no way applicable to the scheme of distribution, or any orders that the Governor in Council saw fit to issue in connection therewith. The rules, issued under the Notification of this Government, were not framed in the exercise of any statutory power given to this Government by the act, there being no such power : but merely to complete and explain the regulations issued by the Government of India. Nor do they contain any of those penal or restrictive clauses, the presence of which is the reason, underlying the practice generally applicable to statutory rules, for requiring that opportunity should be allowed for objections before giving them the force of law. Even if his Excellency in Council were prepared to admit that the questions involved were of a kind as to which the suggestions of the public might usefully have been invited, he could not have departed, with propriety, in regard to the issue of a merely supplementary Notification, from the course followed by the Government of India in regard to the regulations published by them.

5. (*c*) The memorial of the Sarvajanik Sabha complains that under Rule II-D. it was not permissible to give the privilege of election to the Sardars *and* the Zemindars in Sind, but only to one *or* other of those bodies of land-owners.

It appeared to his Excellency in Council that rule II-D., read with the proviso to that rule, empowered the Governor in Council to give the privilege of election to both bodies. As, however, the question had been raised a reference was made to the Government of India, who have replied that the construction put upon the rule by this Government was correct.

II.—COMPLAINTS AS TO DISTRIBUTION.

6. It is not unreasonable to point out, as illustrating the difficulty of dealing with the question of distribution that on several points the criticisms offered by different bodies of memorialists answer each other. It may be added that the subject is one which must be regarded not merely with reference to the relative claims of various bodies, to be selected for the exercise of the elective privilege, but also to the best means of securing a fair general representation of the various section's of the community. In considering the objections it will be convenient to start from a point up to which Government and the memorialists are in accord, and it will then be found that the points of difference are few in number.

7. It is acknowledged that Government was justified in giving the three seats which have been allotted to the Municipality of Bombay, and to the Chamber of Commerce and the University. The subject of the amalgamation of the Chamber of Commerce and certain mercantile Associations will be dealt with later on.

Both the Bombay Presidency Association and the Poona Sarvanjanik Sabha acknowledge that in giving the privilege of election to the Sardars, as representing the old aristocracy of the country, Government was right.

The propriety of granting an elected member to a group of Municipalities and to a group of Local Boards, respectively, has not been questioned.

It would be impossible for any one to contemplate leaving Sind without one elected member at least, and therefore seven seats out of the eight for election are disposed of. The points of difference as regards the distribution in this respect are therefore reduced to one, viz, has Sind been treated with too much consideration? The memorialists evidently think so : but it is possible that they have overlooked one or two points of considerable importance, which weighed much with Government in making the distribution.

8. The memorialists base much argument on a comparison drawn between this Presidency and other Provinces of India, but practically it is not possible to draw such a comparison as will lead to a common likeness in all respects. For instance, no other Province in India concerned has two sea-ports, within its jurisdiction, of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of a Port Trust at each : whereas Bombay has three such—Bombay, Karachi and Aden—and in the opinion of Government it is not extravagant to give the great sea-ports of Western India a larger measure of representation than can be included in the seat given to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Again his Excellency in Council is justified in conceiving that the immediate object of the regulations was not so much to establish any system of local representation however imperfect, as to secure with the assistance of such existing bodies or organizations as can most conveniently be utilised for electoral purposes, some effective representation of the various races, classes and interests of the population of the Presidency ; whilst at the same time in considering how effect could best be given to that object, it was of course desirable, if possible, not altogether to ignore local considerations.

The city of Bombay, through its Municipality for instance, was clearly entitled to a seat to itself. And in the case of Sind, which is a separate province, with a population differing widely in customs, characteristics and traditions from that of the Presidency generally, with a different administration regulated to a great extent by separate legislation, and with interest altogether distinct from, and often even conflicting, with those of the rest of the Presidency, the necessity for independent representation both of its mercantile community and of its general population seemed indisputable.

9. Under all these circumstances it appeared to his Excellency in Council that Karachi was entitled to the elective privilege through one of its representative bodies, and that it was appropriate on this occasion at any rate that the Chamber of Commerce should be that body. The figures given in some of the memorials as to the connection between Bombay and Karachi firms are very incorrect; and the fact that some Bombay firms have branch houses at Karachi does not, in his Excellency's opinion, invalidate the principle he has followed. The distribution viewed from this point, therefore, works out as follows as regards the privilege of election :—

Local Government has three representatives, viz. :—

(1) The member returned by the Bombay Municipality;

(2) the member returned by the Mofussil Municipalities;

(3) the member returned by the Local Boards.

Trade has two, viz :—

The members returned by the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Karachi.

Agriculture has two, viz. :—

(1) The member returned by the Sardars; and

(2) the member returned by the Zamindars.

Education has one.

10. Turning next to the subject of the privilege of the representation as distinct from that of election, and to the complaints as to the alleged non-recognition of the Deccan, it appears to his Excellency in Council that, so far as the Central Division is concerned, neither the urban nor the rural population is divided, in regard to characteristics or interests, from that of the neighbouring towns and districts in the Northern Division and the Southern Division by any such hard and fast line as to stand in need of separate representation. His Excellency in Council readily admits the importance of many of the Central Division Municipalities and Local Boards and the public spirit that animates their members; and the scheme could have been theoretically more perfect if it had been possible to give the urban and rural populations and the landholders and gentry of all three divisions a voice in the election of the members representing those three interests respectively. But there were obvious practical difficulties in the way, at any rate at the outset, of combining the votes or voting bodies of different territorial divisions in one electorial unit. The view of the position which his Excellency in Council commends to the memorialists is not that any particular bodies in any particular division have been selected for representation to the exclusion of the rest, but that the Northern Division has been entrusted, through its Municipalities, with the duty of representing the urban population, the Southern, through its Local Boards, of representing the rural population and the Central Division, through the body of Sardars from whom for many years past members have been selected for the Legislative Council, who are undoubtedly the most prominent body of land-owners, and who have their head-quarters at Poona, with that of representing the large land-holders and gentry of the whole Presidency proper.

11. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument, that wide distinctions can be drawn between the characteristics of the urban and rural bodies of the three divisions of the Presidency proper. His Excellency in Council is unable to admit that the interests of the population of the Deccan cannot be adequately attended to by the gentleman whom the Sardars may elect, or by the direct nominee of his Excellency the Governor, one of whom is, and the other may be, actually resident in the Central Division.

12. Having thus dealt with the objections raised by the memorialists to the scheme of distribution in that the Local Boards of the Northern Division, the Municipalities of the Southern Division, the Khots of Ratnagiri, and the Talukdars of Gujarat are not represented, and as to which it may be observed that the memorialists have not attempted to show how with the number of seats at disposal and under the rules of the Governor General in Council, these various bodies were to be separately enfranchised. His Excellency in' Council turns to the objection raised to the inclusion on the Zamindars, and the exclusion of the Local Boards or of the Municipalities of Sind. His Excellency in Council cannot admit the justice of the view taken by the Sarvajanik Sabha that the Zamindars have no claim to representation. Whatever may be the financial embarrassments of some of them and their general backwardness according to the standard of our schools, they are still the medium through which the administration of the province is mainly carried on outside the large towns. They are the interpreters between Government and the general body of the population. They fill more than a moiety of the seats on the Local Boards and of any electoral bodies practically possible they are the best qualified to speak for the people for the province. It is also to the great land-owners that Government look for assistance in the initial steps necessary for the prevention of floods, and for the maintenance of the great irrigational system of Sind. As to the alleged non-representation of the Karachi Municipality or of municipal interests generally in Sind, his Excellency in Council has no reason to suppose that the member elected, on this occasion, by the Chamber of Commerce will not be fully competent to safeguard those interests.

13. Lastly, and to revert to an objection already alluded to, it did not appear to his Excellency in Council that it would be justifiable to club the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with certain trading societies which represent particular interests. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has long had the privilege of sending a member to the Bombay Legislative Council, and it did not appear to Government that the fact of the Councils being enlarged was any reason for qualifying that privilege.

14. The memorialists have represented, as did the Provincial Congress and the Presidency Association last year, that the Chamber, the Mill-owners' Association, and the Native Piece-goods Association should be combined for the purpose of electing a member. It appeared to his Excellency in Council that the difference between these latter bodies and the Chamber was very distinct. The latter represent particular branches of trade; the former represents trade in all its ramifications. Every branch of trade can be represented through the Chamber if those interested in each branch so choose; whereas the combination with it of one or two Associations, only interested in a particular branch of trade, would at once suggest the question: Why, if the Mill-owners' Association and the Piece-Goods Association are to be included with the Chamber, should not also such other particular interests as those of the cotton traders, the Underwriters, the retail traders, the coal brokers, the tobacco dealers, and the mill hands be also included through such Associations as they may have formed; as well as the similar combinations amongst Bankers, brokers, and other professions which watch over the special interests of each community? His Excellency in Council also notices that, underlying some of the objections, there is a suggestion that the Chambers of Commerce represent European interests only. But the Chambers are open to Native as well as British merchants, and can, and as a matter of fact do, take up and press upon the notice of Government questions relating to trade and to postal and railway communication—on due cause shown—whether they affect Native or European traders and merchants, particular lines of business or of trade collectively, or the interest of the general public.

III.—REQUESTS, &c.

15. With regard to the suggestion that the elections should be by ballot, and that the Government Resolution does not lay down instructions for procedure with sufficient fulness, the memorialists have omitted to notice that the regulations of the Government of India provide that in the case of Associations, not established by law, the voting should be conducted in the manner provided by their Articles of Association—a course which is obviously appropriate: and that in other cases it has properly been left to the bodies concerned to decide for themselves how the voting is to be conducted, with the assistance merely of such general suggestions as seemed to Government to be necessary to prevent confusion.

16. With regard to the objection raised to the Commissioners being entrusted with certain functions, it must be pointed out that the Commissioner is merely the medium of communication between groups of electoral bodies which have no common organization. He will have nothing to do with the conduct of the elections, except in so far as his advise and assistance may be sought by the bodies concerned. At the same time his Excellency in Council must repudiate most emphatically the suggestion that the influence of the Commissioners would under any circumstances be so used as to influence the result or interfere in any way with the absolute independence of the voters. His Excellency in Council has little doubt, but that the representative bodies will be glad of such assistance as may be rendered. There will, however, be ample time in the next two years to consult the bodies concerned, and, if they desire it, to prepare some other arrangement.

17. As regards the proposed grouping of Thanna with the Central Division, and of Sholapur and Bijapur with the Southern, it is to be observed that Bijapur is already in the Southern Division, whilst his Excellency in Council is unable to see any particular advantage in the other changes proposed by the Bombay Presidency Association. The territorial divisions, as now existing, are thoroughly understood by their inhabitants, whilst a re-distribution, occasionally and for only one purpose, might lead to confusion.

18. All the other requests relate either to some distribution other than that settled by Government, and have already been dealt with generally, or suggest the adoption of the principle of alteration. As regards the latter suggestion, it appears to his Excellency in Council that in several cases it might be adopted with advantage. The privilege of electing a member is limited in extent and is prized; and there would, his Excellency considers, be little difficulty in so arranging that, on the occasion of another election, some of those interests, which will now be represented by a member directly nominated by the Governor should have the privilege of election granted them, and those that have had the privilege granted them on this occasion should be represented by a member directly nominated. It was not, however, for the present administration to lay down any rule to that effect. Before another general election takes place, the present administration will in the ordinary course of events have been broken up; and it will be for that which succeeds it to decide, with the advantage of experience, what scheme of distribution will best represent the various, and in some respects conflicting, interests of the Presidency.

19. It will be gathered from the foregoing observations that his Excellency in Council does not admit that the present scheme of distribution is unfair or unreasonable. He regrets that, with the number of seats for election laid down by regulation, it has been impossible to meet the very legitimate wishes of several public bodies to have the privilege of election granted them; but he is unable to admit that any prominent interest is left without representation.

Having regard for these and other circumstances, his Excellency in Council conceives that he is not in a position to accede to the request of the Bombay Presidency Association that this Government should move the Government of India to reconsider the limits imposed by the regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council and approved by the Secretary of State in Council.

(Signed.) G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The crowds of homeward-bound passengers who pass through Bombay at this time of year all ask, as well they may, "how is it we have heard so much of your boasted Tansa Water-Works, which were to give Bombay an unlimited supply of water, and yet we find in the principal hotels in Bombay that the water-supply is quite insufficient. One hotel in question often accommodates as many as two hundred people at a time, and yet, for some time past there is often no water in the pipes for baths, the upper tanks cannot be filled, and sometimes the tanks on the lower floor cannot be filled, and the hotel authorities say it is not their fault as they cannot get the water—the state of things in this way is worse than before the Tansa Works were opened, and this complaint is not confined to one locality. There is plenty of water in the lakes to give the promised ample supply; why therefore cannot we get it? Is it that the Municipal authorities, having provided an ample water-supply have omitted to provide distributing mains large enough to carry it? This, however, would not be sufficient to account for the supply being less than it was before; or is it that the Municipality, wanting to screw a larger revenue out of the ratepayers, give us less water for more money? If so, Tansa so far is not of much use to the public. I magine what would be the disgust of travellers coming to the first hotel in what boasts itself to be *Urbs Prima in Indis*, after hearing so much about the famous water-works, if they found, when they want to ascend to the upper floors, a placard staring them in the face "Lift not working," and when they wanted a bath they found there is no water, and that they must be content to wait until a few buckets were fetched up by hand—the language used on these occasions would fill buckets. Really, it is a matter that should engage the attention of the Standing Committee, and it would be a great advantage if the medical members of the Corporation, the worthy Chairman included, had to attend to several patients on the top-floor of hotels and found "Lift not working"—it is probable that they would then wake up the executive.

AN OLD RESIDENT AND RATEPAYER.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

IN the opinion of everyone who has been to the Gaiety Theatre this week, the Willard Opera Company has even improved on its original form during its absence from Bombay. The manner in which "Dorothy" was performed on Tuesday, and "The Mountebanks," last evening, pronounced the artistes as possessed of extensive and rapidly-improving talent. This evening "The Nautch Girl'" the piece with which the company made its original appearance before Bombay audience, will be reproduced; and on Saturday and Monday the latest success, "Haddon Hall." Mr. Willard's Company is strong in numbers and powerful in character, and will doubtless command large audiences every evening during its all too brief stay.

THE BURMA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT is notified that the Wuntho Public Works Division has been amalgamated with the Katha Division. The boundaries of the new Public Works division of Katha are conterminous with those of the existing civil district of the same name. Mr. J. R. Henderson, Executive Engineer, has been posted to the charge of amalgated division, with headquarters at Katha.

The Chief Commissioner sanctions the abolition of the existing Kyaukse Division, with effect from the 1st June. The Chief Commissioner further sanctions from the date on which the Kyaukse Division is abolished, the formation of a new division, to be known as the Southern Shan States Division. This division will embrace all works in the Southern Shan States east of Hlaingdet. The headquarters of the division will be for the present at Fort Stedman. Mr. D. M. Lister, Executive Engineer, at present in charge of Kyaukse, is posted to the charge of the Southern Shan States Division.

In consequence of these notifications the Eastern Irrigation Division, and Meiktila Division, are reconstituted as follows: The Eastern Irrigation Division will comprise charge of all irrigation works in the Eastern Civil Division, *i.e.*, all irrigation works in Kyaukse, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Pyinmana. The boundaries of the division will be conterminous with those of the Eastern Civil Division. The headquarters of the division will remain, as at present, at Yamethin, and Mr. W. R. Foy, Executive Engineer, will continue in charge of the division. The Meiktila Division will comprise the charge of all military and civil works in the Eastern Civil Division, *i.e.*, in Kyaukse, Meiktila, Yamethin and Pyinmana, with the exception of the Shan States' cart, road east of Hlaingdet. The boundaries of the Meiktila Division will be conterminous with those of the Eastern Civil Division, and the headquarters of the division will be at Meiktila. M. C. C. S. Clark, Executive Engineer will continue in charge of the division.

THERE is no doubt that the fringe across the forehead that is now so universal is exceedingly becoming to the male—we notice (the *Hospital* declares) it imparts just that touch of delicate softness to the contour of the face which the revolutionized development of the sexes at the present time seems to call for. Our women are becoming stalwart in body and robust in mind; and coincidently our men are displaying a delicate diminution of muscle and a mild amiability of disposition which, when accompanied by a softly-whiskered face and gracefully fringed forehead, are quite irresistible. It has long been foreseen by women that a change of characteristics and places between them and men was the order of development of the near future. The men, too, have now discovered this, and the enthusiasm with which they have taken up their new role argues well for the peace of the domestic hearth and the well-being of our future woman-governed estate. The new departure began, where it was inevitable that it should begin, among the cultured classes, and at Oxford and Cambridge more especially. But so rapid is the spread of culture in these days, it has already extended to the middle and lower class.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation ofurates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present: Principal Oxenham, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, and Mr. K. M. Shroff.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

The Committee gave further consideration to letter No. 2401, dated 4th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 741, dated 26th ultimo, that Surgeon-Captain J. P. Barry has forwarded a cheque for Rs. 20, which appeared to be the amount due, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2-11-0 to be recovered. Stating that Dr. Barry appears to have withheld payment under a misapprehension.

The Commissioner also sent a report which runs as follows:

Bombay, 16th May 1893.

To the Municipal Secretary.—Sir,—With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 1349 of the 10th instant, requesting me to give further information as to the facts of the case dealt with in their Resolution No. 741 of 26th ultimo, sanctioning a suit for the recovery of taxes against Surgeon-Captain Barry, I have the honor respectfully to express the opinion that it was, unfortunate that the matter should have been discussed, as it was, in my absence, seeing that it was evident that further explanation from me would be required and the matter therefore would have to be adjourned. My letter No. 2401 of the 4th instant, in which I stated that Surgeon-Captain Barry appeared to have witheld payment under a misapprehension as to his liability, and not from any wish to evade a legal demand, and added that I thought it right to make this statement as the case had been reported in the newspapers, was intended to relieve the officer in question of any annoyance which the publication of his name might have entailed. As, however, the discussion in the Standing Committee on the 10th instant was very fully reported (though I understand not quite accurately), and as Surgeon-Captain Barry followed this up with a letter to the Press in which he represents himself as a proper object of sympathy and charges me with treating him with want of consideration, I am driven to the troublesome and disagreeable necessity of making the whole of the facts public, which, for the gentleman's sake, I should have been very glad to avoid. (2.) The bills for the recovery of which legal proceedings were sanctioned are for the four quarters of the year 1891-92. The Ward Officers of the Assessment Department in the course of their monthly inspection found in the stable of Surgeon-Captain Barry—during quarter ending 30th June, one horse; during quarter ending 30th September, one four-wheeled carriage and two horses; during quarter ending 31st December, two horses, one four-wheeled carriage, and one pony; and during quarter ending 31st March, two horses, one four-wheeled carriage, and one pony up to 11th January 1892. Of the two horses and one carriage found during the last three quarters, one horse and the carriage were hired from Messrs. Ludha Ibram and Co., and the tax leviable thereon was recovered from the latter. In orderto determine whether Surgeon-Captain Barry was entitled to any exemption under section 181 (c) of the Municipal Act, the usual referencess were made to the Pay Examiner, Military Accounts Department, by the Assessor and Collector on 9th July, 28th August, and 8th October 1891 and 8th January 1892, and on the 17th July, 8th September, and 14th October 1891 and 19th January 1892 that officer reported that Surgeon-Captain Barry was in civil employ from the 1st of April 1891 and not paid in the Military Department. On the strength of this information, which is always obtained before bills are prepared or exemption allowed under section 181 (c), the officer in question was, as usual, held not to be exempt on account of any charger. Bills were accordingly prepared and issued on 29th September and 20th October 1891 and 28th January and 20th April 1892. The bill for Rs. 6 for the quarter ending 30th June issued on 29th September 1891 was presented to Surgeon-Captain Barry on 21st October 1891, and on the same day he wrote a pencil note to the Assessor saying "the mare was his own charger," and he understood therefore that he was not called upon to pay the tax on it. In reply the Assessor informed him by his letter No. 21200 of 19th November 1891 that he was not entitled to a charger during the quarters ending 30th June and 30th September 1891 as he was not paid in the Military Department, being in Civil employ from 1st April; and he requested him to pay the bill for the two quarters in question, amounting to a total of Rs. 12. The bills remained unpaid and the letter unanswered, and on the 15th December the Ward Superintendent reported to the Assessor that the Ward Clerk had called several times, but could not see the gentleman. The Assistant Assessor, in reply, directed that the Ward Clerk should try and see Surgeon-Captain Barry and that a further report should be submitted. On the 17th December the Ward Clerk reported to the Ward Superintendent that, on his presenting the bill for the quarter ending 30th June, Surgeon-Captain Barry retained it and did not return it, though requested either to do so or to pay. Thereupon the Assessor wrote, under his No. 24623, of the 5th January, to Surgeon-Captain Barry informing him of what had been reported to him, and adding that as bills were vouchers for which Ward Clerks were held responsible, and as they had either to return them or pay the equivalent of the bills every evening, he requested that he would either return the bill or pay it to the bearer. The Assessor and Collector was informed by the Ward Superintendent, on 28th January, that the letter was delivered by the Ward Clerk, but no answer was given, and the gentleman was said to have gone to Bijapur the next day. The Assessor then wrote, under his No. 27536 of 5th February 1892, to Surgeon-Captain Barry at Bijapur, requesting remittance or the return of the bill with his reasons against paying it. No answer was received to this letter. On the 23rd April, the Assessor and Collector wrote again to Surgeon-Captain Barry at Bijapur, under his No. 1472, inviting his attention to his letter of 5th January and 5th February, and requesting payment of the bills amounting to Rs. 20 for the three quarters ending 31st December 1891, and reminding him that the bills were overdue. No answer was received. On the 13th May 1892, the Assessor was informed that the bills were still unpaid. He then referred the matter to me, informing me that, though a letter and two reminders had been sent to Surgeon-Captain Barry, he had received neither reply nor remittance, and requested that I would address him. I thereupon wrote to Surgeon-Captain Barry my letter No. 4929 of 7th June giving him details of the outstanding bills, reminding him that they were unpaid, and requesting him to remit the amount. No answer was received. On 28th June I again addressed Surgeon-Captain Barry, under my letter No. 6780, informing him that a bill for Rs. 2-11-0 for quarter ending 31st March 1892 was also due, and requesting him to remit the amount. No answer was received to this letter. On 29th July I wrote again, under my letter No. 9522, inviting his attention to my previous communication and requesting an early remittance. No answer was received to this letter. On the 12th September I addressed Surgeon-Captain Barry, under my letter No. 13057, again drawing his attention to my previous letters and informing him that, unless the amount of the bills was remitted or some explanation furnished, I should lay the matter before the Surgeon-General. This letter elicited an immediate reply, dated 14th September, which Surgeon-Captain Barry has already published in the Press. In this he repeated his former contention, which had been replied to by the Assessor, that as a military officer he was exempted from the tax because, though acting in the Civil Department, he was still borne on the roll of his regiment and his charger was part of his equipment. The Assessor and Collector reported to me, in answer to this letter, that Surgeon-Captain Barry had been entered in the list returned by the Presidency Paymaster as not entitled to any exemption. I may here note that the words "Presidency Paymaster" were in mistake used for Pay Examiner, Military Accounts Department. I thereupon addressed to Surgeon-Captain Barry my letter No. 15921 of 19th October, in which I informed him that the Presidency Paymaster reported that he was not entitled to exemption and requested him to remit the amount, Rs. 22-11-0, at an early date. On the 10th November the Pay Examiner, Military Accounts Department, wrote me as follows:—"With reference to your letter No. 1592 of 19th ultimo to Surgeon-Captain J. P. Barry, Acting Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, I have the honour to request you will be so good as to furnish me with a copy of the report in which the Presidency Paymaster stated Surgeon Barry is not entitled to exemption from the tax on horse allowance while acting in civil employ." I replied, under my No. 18342 of 24th idem, forwarding an extract from the list furnished to the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes, and adding that it had been furnished by the Pay Examiner, and not by the Presidency Paymaster. Nothing further was heard either from the Pay Examiner or from Surgeon-Captain Barry. On the 2nd February 1893 I wrote again to Surgeon-Captain Barry drawing his attention to my letter of 19th October, and requesting him to remit the amount due without further delay. No reply was received. On the 19th April the Assessor and Collector informed me, in answer to an enquiry, that the bills had not yet been paid and suggested a reference to the Surgeon-General. I came to the conclusion, however, that as the bills had been outstanding for fifteen months, some of them for nearly two years, and as out of eight letters written to Surgeon-Captain Barry one only was replied to by him, no further time ought to be lost, and applied therefore to the Standing Committee for sanction to take legal proceedings. (3.) It will have been observed from the above, in support of which I transmit the entire correspondence, that, besides numerous personal applications by the Ward Clerk, four letters from the Assessor followed by two from myself were entirely ignored and that the only letter throughout the whole correspondence which elicited any reply was that in which I threatened a reference to the Surgeon-General. After Surgeon-Captain Barry's reply to the last letter I addressed two more letters to him, which were also ignored. I think that any impartial person will agree with me that, so far from Surgeon-Captain Barry not having received, to use his own words, "that consideration which ordinary people have a right to expect, he received much more consideration than either he or anyone else had a right to expect, and that the remark which I made at the meeting of the Standing Committee on the 26th ultimo, which, I may add, was the only remark I did make, that "I could not get an answer out of him" was fully justified. (4.) The proceedings of the Standing Committee of the 26th April, in which sanction to a suit was given, having appeared in the Press, Surgeon-Captain Barry immediately addressed me his letter of 1st May, which he has published. With this letter he sent me the correspondence between himself and the Presidency Paymaster, which he has also published. On being informed in my letter of 19th October that the Presidency Paymaster had reported that he was not entitled to exemption, he addressed that officer for verification or otherwise of the statement and was informed by the Presidency Paymaster that that officer was not aware of any correspondence having passed with the Municipality on the subject. As already noted in this letter, the words "Presidency Paymaster" were an error for Pay Examiner, Military, Accounts, and on receipt of the letter from the Pay Examiner, which I have already quoted and which indicated that a reference had been made by Surgeon-Captain Barry, I assumed that the mistake would be cleared up by my answer. Whether it was or not I am not aware, but if it was not, I am unable to understand why Surgeon-Captain Barry did not, in answer to my letter of 29th October and my further letter of 2nd February, inform me that the Presidency Paymaster disclaimed all knowledge of the subject. The only conclusion to which it was possible for me to come in the face of Surgeon-Captain Barry's persistent silence was that it was futile to address any further communications to him. (5.) I am not concerned to dicuss Surgeon-Captain Barry's letter to the Press of the 11th instant; but when he says that under certain circumstances he "should have sent on the question of principle to be decided by higher authority," and speaks of his "right to have it settled on other grounds besides the bludgeon argument of the law courts," he forgets that there is no authority except the law court which can decide a question of law, and what he calls a question of principle is simply a question of law and nothing else. In warning him that I should make a reference to the Surgeon-General, I had not the intention of recovering the tax through the intervention of the latter, but of reporting Surgeon-Captain Barry for misconduct in neither liquidating the Municipal demands nor replying to the letters addressed to him. But, as I have already stated, when the time came to take action, I considered that the great delay which had occurred imposed the obligation of immediately taking legal proceedings. I may, however, add, for the information of the Standing Committee, that in another case, in which the so-called principle was the same, though the circumstances as regards the officer concerned were far less aggravated, a reference was made by the Assessor and Collector to the Surgeon-General, who replied on 14th ultimo that the question was one for the Municipality. I need hardly add that neither the Standing Committee nor I have any power to remit or forego taxes legally recoverable, and that I should not have troubled the Standing Committee with this letter or with the correspondence herewith forwarded if questions had not been raised as to the equity of my action and that of the Standing Committee.—I have, &c., H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

Mr. Carroll observed that from the report it appeared that a certain amount was due by Dr. Barry, and that should have been paid long before.

Mr. Shroff was of opinion that defaulters should not be shown any indulgence.

The Chairman said that Dr. Barry declined to pay the amount on the ground of principle.

Mr. Roughton observed that the Committee should give a notice to Dr. Barry that if he did not pay the balance due to the Municipality he would immediately be proceeded against. He, therefore, moved that the letter and the report of the Commissioner should be recorded, and Dr. Barry be informed that if he did not pay the balance due by him to the Municipality he would be proceeded against.

Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas said that the Committee was rather hasty in discussing the subject last time, and making certain remarks in the absence of the Commissioner.

Mr. Kabraji was of opinion that the Committee did nothing wrong as it only asked for further information from the Commissioner.

Mr. Carroll also thought that nothing wrong was done by the Committee in requesting the Commissioner to report on the matter. His report threw more light upon the question, and the Committee had been put in possession of the whole information about it. If any hasty remarks were made at the last meeting the individual members who made them were responsible for it.

Dr. Viegas would repeat that the Committee was hasty in discussing the subject in the absence of the Municipal Commissioner. The Committee was bound to support the executive officers when they were doing their duty. And it was just and fair that they should hear both sides before coming to any conclusion.

The Chairman said that that was a clear case, from which the Committee would see that the executive officers try their best to recover the amount due to the Municipality.

The Chairman was glad to hear that remark, because whenever the Committee was asked to write off an amount, some of the members remarked that one-quarter of the revenue from wheel-tax was allowed to be written off, and no pains were taken to recover it.

Mr. Geary pointed out that on last occasion the Committee had nothing to go upon except the information that certain correspondence had passed between Dr. Barry and the Commissioner. The whole of the correspondence was before the public, and they had now the Commissioner's report.

After some further discussion the Committee passed Mr. Roughton's proposition unanimously.

DEFAULTING TAX-PAYERS.

On the motion of the Chairman sanction was given to a suit being filed in the Court of Small Causes against Messrs. Kavasji D. Rustomji, Kavasji P. Framji, and Byramji N. Framji, trustees of the Parsi Fire Temple and its appurtenances assessed under ward Nos. 1 to 7, Thakordwar Road, for the recovery of property taxes and notice fees amounting to Rs. 98-5-3. The trustees had been applied to by the Assessor and Collector several times for payment without avail, and there were no goods on the premises which could be distrained.

MOROCCO COVERING FOR THE COUNCIL HALL TABLE.

The Committee next considered memorandum No. 1525, dated 15th instant, from the Acting Secretary to the Chairman, submitting for the consideration and orders of the Committee an estimate amounting to Rs. 402, with sample of morocco leather for re-covering the present Council Hall table.

Mr. Carroll was against allowing expenditure for such a covering.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that the old table did very well.

The Chairman thought that they could buy a new table for the amount.

Mr. Roughton suggested that the matter should be allowed to stand over till the Secretary returned.

Principal Oxenham suggested that the item should be struck out of the agenda paper.

On the motion of the Chairman it was ultimately decided to record the memorandum.

After transacting some further business the Committee adjourned until Thursday, the 25th instant, next Wednesday being her Majesty the Empress's Birth-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

10 p.m.	81·5

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 17.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	85·8
4 p.m.	85·4

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ART OF BREATHING.

MAJOR-GENERAL DRAYSON contributes an interesting article on the above subject to the *Nineteenth Century* for April. We give some of his conclusions, but recommend readers interested in the question to read the whole article:—

What does moderate exercise do? It increases the rate of breathing, and hence gives a larger supply of oxygen to the blood than is given when a person is sitting still. But why take the exercise to obtain this result? It seems like burning down a house to roast a pig. Increase the rate of breathing, and the same results are gained, assuming that we can obtain pure air, even though we are sitting quietly in an arm-chair. Many people seem to consider that unless they can take one or two hours' exercise each day they cannot keep in health. To some men who eat and drink too much such a proceeding may be necessary; but during several years I have taken, as a rule, very little exercise, yet I have obtained very much the same results by increasing the rate of my breathing during one or two hours a day, and when necessary I can walk ten or twelve miles, at a rate of about four miles an hour, without distress. It has been stated by others that many instances have occurred of persons who suffered from toothache having at length made up their minds to rush off to the dentist and have the tooth extracted. On reaching the house of the dentist the person has found that the ache had ceased, and he therefore changed his mind and returned home. Fear has been the supposed cause of this effect, but I attribute it to the rapid breathing caused by the walk to the dentist's. But why take the walk to increase the rate of breathing? By the action of the will the rate of breathing can be increased up to fifty breaths a minute whilst reposing in an arm-chair; and I can state that I have driven away headache, toothache, and other aches by breathing rapidly during several minutes. Another effect I have experienced from rapid breathing is the cure of restlessness and sleeplessnees, from which those who use the brain much not infrequently suffer. In order to avoid breathing second-hand air, it is advisable to get out of bed and walk about the room, breathing very quickly during one or two minutes.

Whilst there are few people who have to experience breathing at a great altitude, and thus to find the results, due to admitting to the lungs a less allowance of oxygen than is necessary for health, there are hundreds of thousands who suffer, often without comprehending the cause, from breathing air which is absolutely poisonous. A man sits in his study occupied in literary work probably two or more hours; there is no circulation of air in the room and he breathes down on the paper on which he is writing, or on a book he is reading. In a very few minutes the air which he has expelled from his lungs is again inhaled, and as he sits quietly pursuing his occupation, he is actually poisoning his blood by taking into the lungs those particles which the lungs half a minute before had thrown off. Persons who do not reflect on these matters seem utterly unconscious that they are committing suicide by a slow but sure method of poisoning. Crowded rooms without proper ventilation, rooms in which there are many gas-lights and but little change of air, are more dangerous to health than exposed cesspools or sewers. Like the effect produced by other poisons, such as an excessive use of alcohol or nicotine, persons have a strong desire for a repetition of the poison; they can scarcely endure a room containing fresh pure air. They will close every window and door because they feel cold, the coldness in the majority of cases being due to the impurity of the blood, resulting from breathing in vitiated air. When any disease attacks such persons, even such trifling affairs as a cold, sore throat, or cough, their blood is so impure that serious illness is usually the result; whereas a person who had not poisoned his blood by breathing impure air would not even suffer from the first disease.

ISRAEL'S DEEP SLUMBER.

AN article by the late Earnest Renan appears in the "New Review." He wrote: Literary degeneration followed political and moral degeneration. Israel's genius seemed extinct. The old Hebrew tongue fell day by day into disuse, and was replaced in common use by Aramaic, which became the current speech of the East. It was the diplomatic language of the Achæmenides. Except in the Phœnician towns and colonies, it was gradually superseding the ancient forms of Semitic speech, superior to it though they were in strength and literary beauty. At Jerusalem the *Soferim* alone wrote in the old language; they learnt it from old texts like a classical tongue; but they understood these texts so badly that they made stupendous blunders over all the difficult or corrupt passages by trying to find a hidden meaning when there was nothing but a record of natural events. The ancient Hebrew orthography, being without vowels, lent itself to ambiguous interpretation; at this juncture accents (*matres lectiones*) were used for the first time to guide the reader; but they were used all wrong. The copyists, having no thorough understanding of what they were copying, and being yet unwilling to write nonsense, committed numberless errors. Thus the *exegesis* of the ancient Hebrew books became absolutely deplorable, at least as far as the poetical parts were concerned. Messianic beliefs which throve in the dark grew and flourished from this cause. As these ideas developed, every obscure passage came to be deemed a Messianic prophecy. The hope of the human race was elaborated from a hotchpot of phrases twisted by the copyists and by them made unintelligible.

The last products of the literary decadence of Israel are all stamped by the absolute mark of impotence. Hebrew has said its last word when Greece begins to produce its masterpieces. Its style is lost; the colourless, involved Aramaic is ousting it. The literature of the Psalms alone was maintained with success. The rhythm had been established, the charming echo of the antique antiphons could still be heard, and the old *cinnor* still gave forth its harmonious sounds. There was nothing more easy, it must be allowed, than to compose a psalm at that period. The air was in a way full of sonorous rhythm. One had only to collect at will the lovely distichs which belonged to everybody. Hence the innumerable repetitions in the books of the Pslams, the fragments which are nothing but transpositions of one another. They may be described as members of the same lyrical school diversely joined. Worship became more and more solemn and stately. To praise Jahveh seemed the first duty, the aim and end of life. A host of little songs of praise set to music were produced from day to day. The words, "hodou, hallelou-Jah," became the basis of these Levitical compositions, which certainly can have cost their authors very little trouble. The Psalter was evolved as a third, most beautiful, most touching, and most harmonious Bible, side by side with the Law and the Prophets. But the collection which became, so to speak, the primary nourishment on which Christianity in its embryo stage fed, had not as yet any unity. These canticles were sung, but they were written in very few instances, hardly ever read, and never quoted. It was not Jahveh who spoke; it was man who expressed his anguish, his hopes and his joys in these touching elegies. At that time inspiration was not ascribed to them, except in those cases where the text expressly attributed the words to Jahveh. This circumstance which makes the charm and excellence of this book in our eyes was precisely that which rendered its collection slow and its admission into the canon tardy. The loud voice of Jahveh which thunders through the Law and the Prophets became all the greater necessity because the people had no ears except for these harsh and imperious oracles. There were undoubtedly collections of Psalms already in existence; but as certainly the collection of a hundred and fifty poems which we possess was not yet complete. It was gathering to itself day by day new hymns, which were sung long before they were written. The collections were manifold. The foundation of the five books of which the whole existing collection is composed was, without doubt, already laid, although the unity, the special character of any one of these five books, is not distinguishable.

ONE of the prettiest of the forthcoming weddings will be that of Miss Hilda Brassey, the eldest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Henry Brassey, of Preston Hall, Aylesford, whose death at the early age of fifty closed several fashionable drawing-rooms just at the commencement of the season of 1891. Miss Brassey has no lack of sisters and cousins from whom to choose bridesmaids; and even if the supply ran short in this direction, Lord Settrington, the bridegroom-elect, has plenty of female relatives available. Apart from his extensive landed estate the late Mr. Brassey left a big fortune, his personal property being valued for probate at £1,042,611; so that, although Miss Brassey has four brothers and four sisters, she will be sure of a handsome dot. Lord Settrington, being the eldest son of the Earl of March (the heir-apparent to the dukedom of Richmond and Gordon), his wife may look forward to one day being a duchess. Miss Brassey is, a niece of Lord Brassey, and Mr. Albert Brassey, of Heythrop Hall; and the Miss Muriel Brassey, who eighteen months ago married Viscount Cantelupe, the eldest son and heir of Earl Delawarr, is, therefore, her first cousin. Lord Walter Lennox, the popular Conservative Whip, is Lord Settrington's uncle.

DUCHESS BLAIR'S HUSBAND.

IN her weekly Paris letter to "Truth" Mrs. Crawford writes:—I used to meet the late Duke of Sutherland at the houses of two of the greatest ironmasters in France, whom his passion for blast-furnaces, mechanical engineering, and industrialism led him to cultivate. I also sometimes saw him at the office of M. de Lesseps when he was one of the large shareholders of the Suez Canal. His taciturnity was in strong contrast with the loquacity and high spirits of "Le Grand Francais," who then brimmed over with the joy of life. The Duke was very reserved, both from shyness and pride, and perhaps from causes of disappointment which lay deep beneath the surface, but he was utterly free from conceit or vanity. He looked as if his life had been a loveless one, which I dare say it was, a good deal through his own fault, and the fact of his being a Duke with an endless rent-roll. He certainly was at bottom warm-hearted. I remember one of his ironmaster friends speaking of him as being the worse for "des affections rentres." I dare say incapacity to deal in a little gush chilled his life. The relation in which he showed himself to the most advantage was that of landlord. As such, he kept up the tradition of his family, which was a large-hearted and hospitable one, embracing not merely great and small neighbours, but even wayfarers and tramps. The late Duke of Sutherland regularly spent ten thousand a year in keeping the houses of his Staffordshire tenants in good repair and fit for civilised English families to dwell in. They were not as grandly lodged as gentry, but quite as comfortably. He kept, as his ancestors did before him, the park at Trentham open for the use of the whole district, and it was as crowded on Sundays and Bank Holidays as a London one. The greatest sin of his life was when his second marriage developed in him a passion for gain that was always latent, but never, to his honour be it said, to the degree of becoming a bad landlord. He seemed in other respects, in his desire to make his wife "the richest woman in England," to have lost nearly all conscience. The hall was gutted of heirlooms, taken I know not whither. But making away with heirlooms was venial compared to clearing off trees that had taken centuries to grow to their majestic height and breadth of shade. I was in Staffordshire just after Mrs. Blair was led by the Duke to Hymen's altar. The families in the habit of visiting at the hall were aghast. The present Duke cleared out of it and went to live in a chalet in the park. At an annual ceremony at some waterworks in the neighbourhood, of which the late Duke was a sort of hereditary chairman, he and Duchess Blair found themselves alone in a crowd of the local aristocracy. They might have remained so, if some wealthy members of the Methodist Connexion had not come in. To show their approval of the marriage they went forward respectfully towards the Ducal couple. What subsequently occurred about the timber and the heirlooms led to a break with the whole of the Duke's kith and kin.

Further in her letter Mrs. Crawford says:—Some sensational divorce cases loom on the horizon. The parties to one are a most noble personage and the daughter of a famous financist. The nobleman married for the dowry, and continued as though unmarried, with an "abnormal" companion. The normal companion, learning her mistake, sighed for love in a cottage, and found it on the coast of Normandy. There are cross suits, she wanting to keep her dowry, which is valued at four hundred thousand francs. The parties to another case are a young lady of high birth, large fortune, and Catholic breeding. She complains that her husband insulted her by regarding the ceremony at the mayoralty as the legal one, and refused to go further. She can get a separation for such a flagrant disregard for her Catholic conscience, and, in course of time, the separation may be turned into a divorce. He always passed for being a Believer, but, it seems, had a Jewish mother who taught him secretly to doubt. The third suit is being brought by the daughter of a well-known "rastaquouaire," and the bearer of an Hispano-Belgian princely title. It was agreed that he was to be given a large sum of money (which he wanted for an abnormal person), at the mayoralty directly the words were said there. But as the money was not forthcoming he refused to go next day to the church, and returned to the companion. This happening about a year ago, negotiations have since gone on for a solution of the affair. He offered to consent to separation merely, if a handsome sum were paid down. The forsaken bride could thus keep the title, and he remain with one to whom he was really attached. However, the former having met a nobleman of still older and more illustrious nobility who is anxious to marry her, she is suing for divorce.

The French doctors are terribly disappointed at general paralysis not yet having overtaken the German Emperor. They watch him from afar, of course, with the keenest interest, and a good deal in the betting spirit, they having staked their reputations on his reign being a short one, winding-up like the literary career of Guy de Maupassant. I spent last evening with a scientist of illustrious family (not Prince Karl Theodore of Bavaria), but who is as well qualified to deal in the chit-chat of European Courts and aristocracies, and who walked hospitals diligently in his youth. He had a deal to say about the Emperor, and seemed to have no doubt whatever of his state being a morbid one. There was no more interesting subject, he said, for a physiologist. He deserved great credit for keeping himself as quiet as he has been now for some time. There was a person by at this conversation who heard the Emperor make something like thirty speeches in Norway.

When I was last summer in Denmark, I went to Primkenau, where the Dukes of Augustenburg had their residence. The Empress Augusta Victoria was born and brought up there. She was thought as a girl to be the image of an unfortunate twofold ancestress. Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. and Queen of Denmark, of whom Horace Walpole wrote "That giddy Sovereign has taken to wearing small clothes." A daughter and a grand-daughter of Caroline Matilda were Duchesses of Schleswig-Holstein Augustenburg. The Empress, as a child, had known, I was told by a member of the little Ducal Court, the Emperor in childhood. But going to Cassel, and then to Bonn, as a student, he lost sight of her. The acquaintance was renewed under romantic circumstances. When he was twenty, or thereabouts, he was sent in the early summer on a tour in Holstein, and extended it to Primkenau. The young Princess was a finely-grown girl, and blooming as a rose. She somehow heard who was coming, and dressed in her best to receive him. Growing tired of waiting, she got into a hammock swinging in an arbour, which was scented with freshly-blown lilac. There she fell asleep. The wandering Prince came by the arbour, saw the sleeping beauty, and was conquered. It is said that, as he was gazing on her, she was dreaming that, more fortunate than her mother, she was being wafted to a magnificent throne, and that an Imperial Crown had descended on her head. William did not mean to disturb the sleeping beauty, but, as usual, he was in uniform, and the dragging of his sword on the asphalte of the summer-house and the clanking of his spurs betrayed him. She awoke, and saw a pair of eyes that looked love at hers, and then she rushed away towards the Residence. Presently her governess came to tell her that the Crown Prince of Prussia was there. Her mother the Duchess-Dowager being ill, it devolved on Augusta Victoria to do the honours. She hastened to welcome the illustrious visitor. He lost no time in declaring himself her lover, and they were engaged before he left the house.

THE *Daily Telegraph* is of the decided opinion that the classics are on the wane. Even the London School Board lumps the hierarchy of Greece and Rome, the heroes and sages of Plutarch, in one short and appalling sentence as "Archimedes and other ancient personages." Socrates and Cicero, Homer and Horatius, Timolœn and Tacitus, ancient personages that you are *exeunt omnes*? Not content with expelling the effigies of these notables of antiquity from the hall on the Embankment, a committee has actually placed in the vacated spaces portraits of members of the School Board. This explains the brusqueness of the question put by the Rev. J. Coxhead:—"By whose authority certain hideous pictures, professing to be portraits of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Board, have been placed in the windows of the new Board-room, and whether it is intended to remove them!" General Moberley, Chairman of the Works Committee, replied that the architect had proposed to insert into the lunettes the effigies of Archimedes and other ancient personages; but it was suggested that the portraits of persons who were or had been connected with the School Board would be preferable. There was no increase of cost in consequence. There the matter rests. The "no increase of cost" may either be regarded as a tribute to the Spartan plainness of the gentlemen who are to take the places of Archimedes and his friends, or to a happy amalgamation of ancient and modern styles by joining any of the painted torsos of Greeks and Romans already finished to the heads of members of the Board.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

WRITERS AND READERS.

"ALAN'S WIFE," the Study in three scenes, which was to be produced by the Independent Theatre Society on 12th ultimo, is, to all intents and purposes, an original play. The plot is founded on a story by a writer called "Elin Ameen;" but the original idea has been so much modified, the "milieu" and the characters have undergone such a thorough change, that the anonymous dramatist who wrote the play is well entitled to claim it absolutely as his own work. The dramatist's name remains a secret, and Mr. Grein, the director of the society, insists that even he has not been able to ascertain it, although he believes himself to have "spotted" the right man. It is believed that the author of "Alan's Wife" will be found to be a young literary man, whose name has recently been brought prominently before the public as an impressionist writer of sketches. The story, which is extremely simple, deals with North English country life—it is the story of a good woman, whose admiration for physical strength is intense, and leads her to disaster. When, in consequence of the sudden and violent death of her husband, she brings a crippled child into the world, she kills it, in a most powerful and daring scene, and ultimately suffers the extreme penalty of the law.

One of the chief literary events, if not the event of the autumn season, will be the publication of Matthew Arnold's letters, edited by Mr. George Russell, the Under-Secretary for India. Mr. Russell is a devoted admirer, as he was an old friend, of the great critic, and he has written a charming and enlightened monograph on him. As Mr. Russell is in a good way of preparing us for further memorials of one of the greatest of modern English men of letters, why does he not procure the republication of Friendship's Garland, so hard to get and so precious to hold? "Friendship's Garland" is perhaps the best, as it is certainly the freest, criticism of English political and social life ever written by Arnold. Its buoyant and continuous humour is wonderful, and in it are contained some of Arnold's most deliberate hitting at Philistinism and the old middle-class dissenting Radicalism.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. refer us, in answer to our request for information placing the responsibility for the "canard" about the Khedive and Mr. Blunt's "Nineteenth Century" article upon the right shoulders, to Mr. Knowles's letter. He writes:—"Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. were authorised by me. This explanation is, of course, complete so far as the publishers are concerned. Nobody dreamed that Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. would publish such a statement without definite authorisation, but we think they will agree with us that it is well to have had the matter reduced to a simple issue. Mr. Knowles adds:—I had been assured by Mr. Blunt, in a letter which can, by his leave, be published, that his statements were to be the Khedive's political ideas communicated to Mr. Blunt personally, and which the Khedive had asked him to put before the British public. The responsiblity therefore rests upon Mr. Blunt. It is rather difficult to see where his excuse comes in.

The "Speaker" recently called attention to the curious fact that in their collection of the works of William Blake, the poet and mystic, Messrs. Ellis and Yeats vouched for the statement that the poet's real family name was O'Neill, but gave no evidence. It was, of course, an oversight, but here is the proof of their assertion. The grandfather of William Blake, John O'Neill, after the death of his first wife (whose name is not known) got into difficulties, and married again, this time to a woman named Ellen Blake, who kept a wine-shop in Rathmine, Dublin, adopting her name as his own. His son by the first wife (that is, the poet's father) took the name of Blake also, and, of course, his descendants have continued it. Dr. Carter Blake is a collateral relative, and is the authority for these facts. The family of the Ellen Blake mentioned were in the wine trade at Malaga, in Spain.

A Paris correspondent writes:—"M. Auguste Vacquerie and M. Paul Meurice are hard at work with the 400,000 leaves of written matter left by Victor Hugo, and not unfittingly called by the poet 'L'Ocean.' The work was done during the period of exile at Guernsey, and does not include the papers already published in England. Victor Hugo seems to have been almost miraculously prolific between 1852 and 1870. He frequently wrote or revised a whole piece in one day, beginning at five o'clock in the morning and working on till lunch. He then took a walk in the country, and composed verse aloud. In the evening he read to his friends. M. Auguste Vacquerie hopes to publish another immense parcel of MSS. These are fugitive papers on every possible subject, written offhand by the poet, and thrown carelessly upon the floor. Some of these were found after his death, labelled 'Tas de Pierres.'"

The long-promised work on the Book of Enoch, by the Rev. R. H. Charles, of Trinity College, Dublin, and Exeter College, Oxford, may be expected very shortly from the Clarendon Press. Mr. Charles has translated Professor Dillmann's Ethiopic Text, but has revised several passages in accordance with hitherto uncollated MSS. in the British Museum, which, it may be remembered, were acquired after the capture of Magdala. The editor believes the book to proceed from at least four different authors, and his translation and commentary are expected to throw much light on the internal history and the development of thought among the Jews in the two centuries preceding the Christian era.

Messrs. Methuen will shortly publish a new theological work by Dr. T. K. Cheyne, Canon of Rochester, entitled "Founders of Old Testament Criticism." The book will contain a series of historical, biographical, and critical studies of the scholars, who, during the last hundred years, have cooperated to found the new study of the Old Testament, beginning with Eichhorn and Geddes, and closing with Robertson Smith, Sayce, Driver, and the rising theologians of the day. The same firm have in the press a new edition of John Beever's "Practical Fly Fishing (Founded on Nature)," with a memoir by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, and additional notes and a chapter on charfishing by Messrs. A. and A. R. Severn.

A Life of James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of India (1842-1853), by Sir Richard Temple, will be issued in a few days by the Clarendon Press. The volume is compiled from authentic private and public records, and will be uniform with the Rulers of India Series. The author's high estimate of Mr. Thomason, and his distinctively religious treatment of the subject, are based upon intimate acquaintance with the former Governor, who was a godson of Charles Simeon, and a schoolfellow of Macaulay and Samuel Wilberforce. The next volume of the Rulers of India collection will be "Aurangzib," by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, the distinguished orientalist. It will be enriched by much material collected in India by Sir W. W. Hunter, the editor of the series, and by an authentic portrait of Aurangzib, who is possibly more familiar to students of English literature as the hero of Dryden's play which bears his name.

Mr. Andrew Lang has edited, and Mr. David Nutt will shortly publish (in the Bibliotheque de Carabas, a reprint of that particularly scarce book, "The Invisible Commonwealth of Elves, Fauns, and Fairies," written by Robert Kirk, minister of Aberfoyle, N.B., and published in small quarto in 1691. It is believed there has hitherto been but one reprint of the work—namely, that issued at Edinburgh by Jamieson in 1815. This edition was limited to 100 copies, and is sufficiently rare. Even the British Museum possesses no copy of the 1691 edition, but it rejoices in three copies of the reprint. The forthcoming volume will contain dedicatory verses to Mr. R. L. Stevenson from the editorial pen.—In the Tudor Translations Series, Mr. Nutt announces two new volumes, both of which are edited by Mr. Charles Whibley—first, William Adlington's "The XI books of the Golden Asse," originally issued in quarto in 1566; and second, Thomas Underdowne's translation of Heliodorus, "An Aethiopian Historie," of which quarto editions were published in 1587, 1602, and 1622.

Twelve volumes of Mr. Nimmo's edition of the Waverley novels, out of the forty-eight which are to appear by September of next year, have now reached us. It is difficult to add anything to the high praise with which we welcomed the appearance of the first volume of this delightful edition. And there is certainly nothing yet to be said in the way of hostile criticism. In size and paper and print this "Border Edition" is admirably designed, while Mr. Andrew Lang was obviously the best critic in the three kingdoms to write the introductions and notes, and use with knowledge and discretion the new material which Mrs. Maxwell Scott—the great granddaughter of Sir Walter—has placed at his disposal. Each succeeding preface is a new proof of this fact. Mr. Nimmo deserves a very large sale for the work. Praise of the "Border Edition," however, must not blind us to the handsome "Dryburgh Edition," which Messrs. A. and C. Black are issuing simultaneously. Twenty-five volumes instead of forty-eight necessitates, of course, greater compression of type, but this has been done as skilfully as possible, and Messrs. Black's edition of the "Waverley Novels" may certainly be said to be as good as can be got for the money.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish the lectures the Rev. R. F. Horton is now delivering in America, under the title of "Verbum Dei."—Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton are preparing Julie Sutter's "Colony of Mercy" for early publication. The authoress deals with the crofters and also a German colony, which Commissioner Railton visited in order, it is stated, to secure ideas for the Hadley Farm.—A Life of Lord Chesterfield, by Mr. Ernst, will be issued in a few days by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. The editor has largely dealt with the Newcastle MSS. in the British Museum.—Mrs. R. H. Tyache's "How I Shot my Bears" will be published immediately.

NOTICES.

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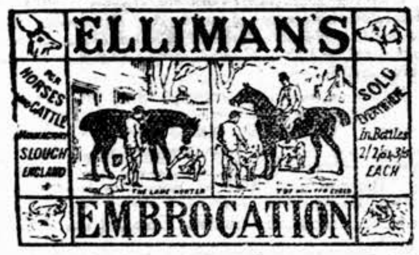

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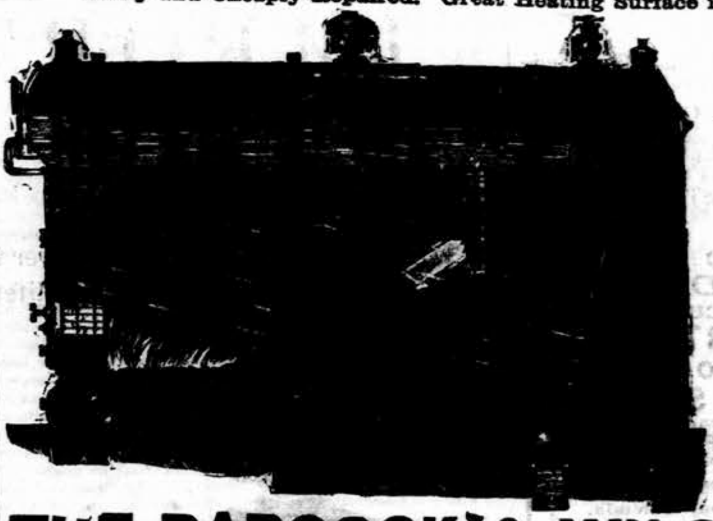

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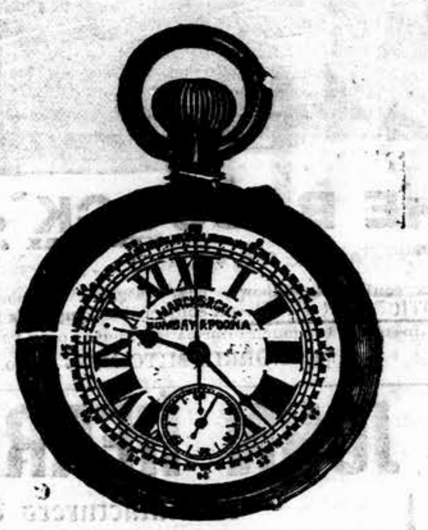

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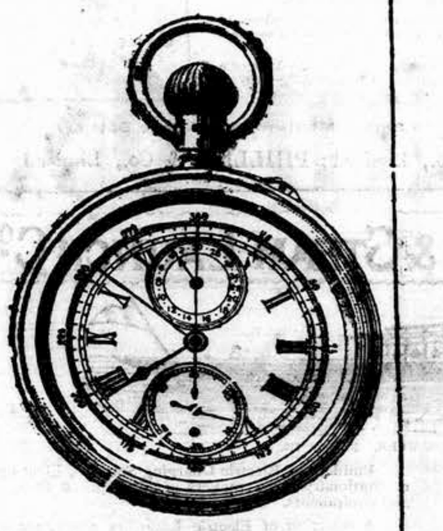

No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balances wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning.*

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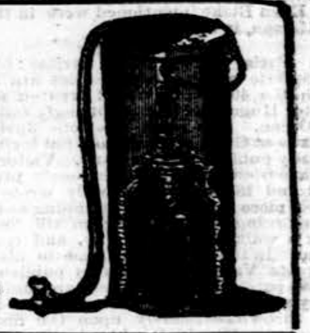

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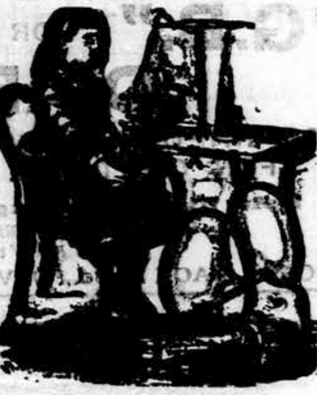

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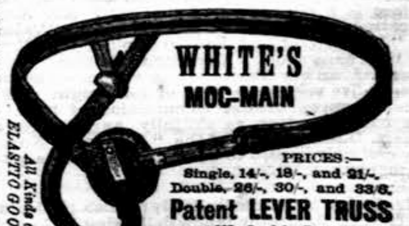

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